

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

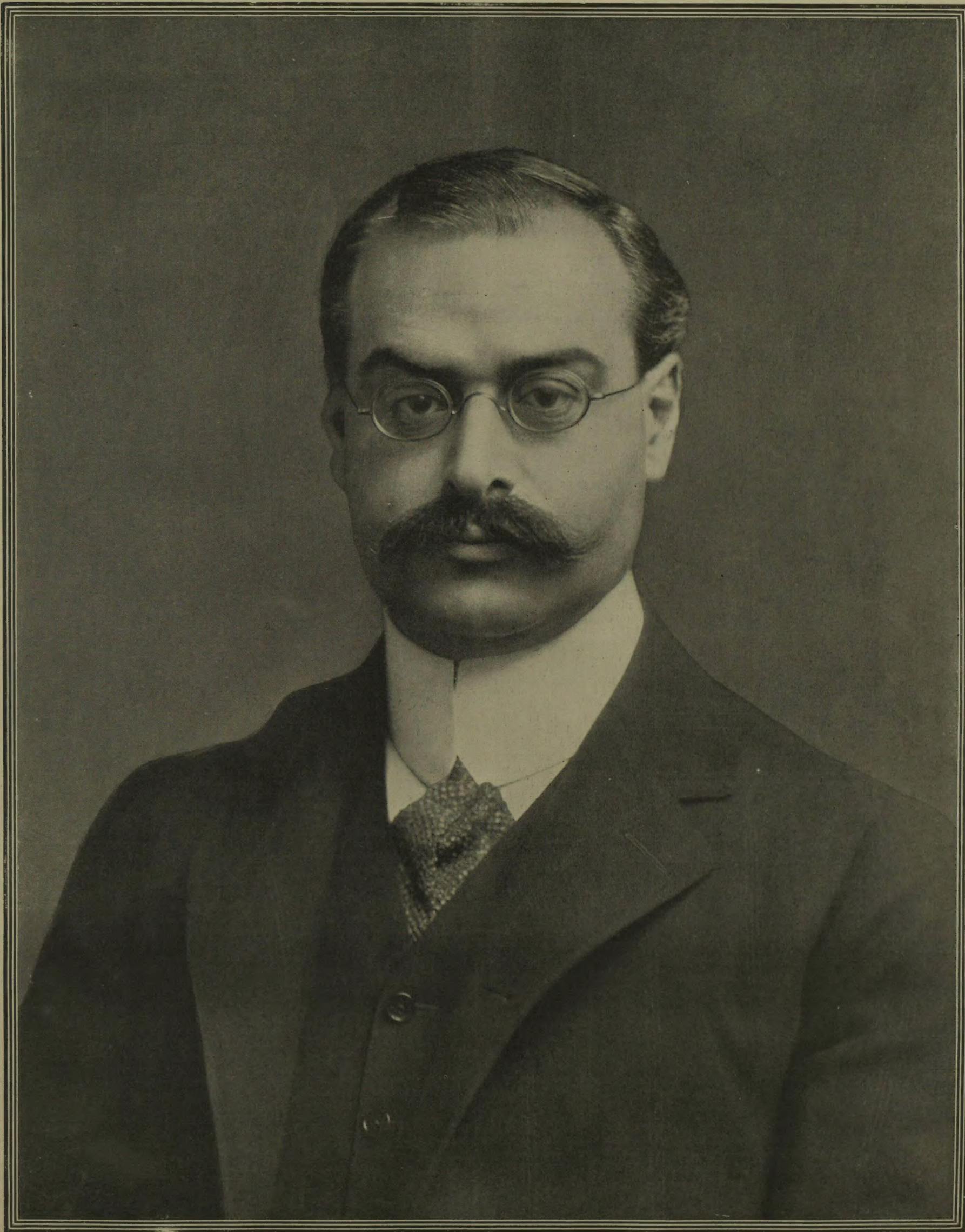
REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.

No. 3586.—VOL. CXXXII

SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1908.

With Four-Page  
Supplement. SIXPENCE.

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Mr. C. Arthur Pearson is to become Managing Director of the "Times" newspaper, which is shortly to be formed into a limited liability company. Mr. Pearson is the head of the publishing house which bears his name. He is the founder and director of the "Daily Express," and of many other popular journals. He is a man of extraordinary energy and business capacity and has attained his present distinguished position at the age of forty-two.—[PHOTOGRAPH BY RUSSELL.]



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## TITLEPAGE AND INDEX.

The Titlepage and Index to Engravings of Volume One Hundred and Thirty-one (from July 6 to December 28, 1907) of THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS can be had, Gratis, through any Newsagent, or direct from the Publishing Office, 172, Strand, London, W.C.

## NOTE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

It is particularly requested that all SKETCHES and PHOTOGRAPHS sent to THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, especially those from abroad, be marked on the back with the name and address of the sender, as well as with the title of the subject. All Sketches and Photographs used will be paid for. The Editor cannot assume responsibility for MSS., for Photographs, or for Sketches submitted. Poetry is not invited and cannot be returned. N.B.—Photographs and Sketches should always be accompanied by postage stamps, otherwise their return cannot be guaranteed.

## THE PLAYHOUSES.

## "THE HOUSE," AT THE COURT.

IT is possible to welcome in Mr. George Gloriel a dramatist of uncommon promise, and yet to be less enthusiastic over his first play than some of its critics. To begin with, "The House," as the piece is called, is little more than a sketch. It is a very vivid sketch, and in its first half shows an enviable faculty of observation. The short, jerky sentences, the limited vocabulary, nay, the very idiom of low life in all its baldness and aimless profanity, will be found here caught to perfection, as well as the atmosphere of listless weariness which poverty of the extreme sort produces. Not since Gorki's striking drama was presented in London has our theatre offered so realistic a picture of out-of-work misery as the scene in which the patriarch of Mr. Gloriel's working-class family is persuaded by his relatives to exchange in his own interest the privation of their one room for the assured meals and shelter of the workhouse. So far we can follow the playwright and applaud his fidelity to sorry fact, while admitting the slightness of his play's motif and the tenuity of its characterisation. But the drama's second half is less easy to accept, indeed it has all the appearance of a *jeu d'esprit* inspired by recent workhouse scandals. It is conceivable enough that the old man, coming back to see his son and daughter, should refuse to stop with them, though their circumstances have improved, because he has found a certain amount of comfort and society in the "house"; but, Poplar and Mile-End revelations notwithstanding, the yarns he is made to spin of workhouse luxury are absurd in their extravagance. As for the play's ending, in which the grandfather persuades his son to give up his job and follow him into the "house," it may be amusing in a cynical way, but it does an injustice to the class with which the play is concerned, and is far more repellent than the most pessimistic representation of "mean-street" squalor. The healthiest sentiment in our working folk is their horror of the workhouse. The little piece is admirably acted at the Court. As the grandfather, Mr. Chevalier plays the earlier scenes of distress well enough, but it is in the second part, wherein the old fellow chuckles over his secret, and finally brags of the royal fare he has been enjoying, that the actor appears to greatest advantage. His humour is better than his pathos. The very reverse is the case with the author.

## "THE MYSTERY OF EDWIN DROOD,"

## AT HIS MAJESTY'S.

There is no reason why one should not congratulate Mr. Comyns Carr on having produced for His Majesty's Theatre a successful version—as such versions go—of Dickens's unfinished novel "Edwin Drood." It is not so very much better than other adaptations of Dickens's story, but it provides Mr. Tree with one of the best parts he has had for many a long day. It is mere lurid melodrama, but, then, what dramatisation of any work of Charles Dickens's was ever anything else? The author of "David Copperfield" was, before all things, an improvisatore; and his genius was too discursive, too fantastic, too dependent upon his own marvellous powers of description to show well in the cramped frame of the stage. Still, though Mr. Carr has attempted more or less of the impossible in his effort to convert a tale, and especially one which the novelist never completed or mapped out thoroughly, into a play, he may be credited with having composed a drama which has grim power and a general atmosphere of the eerie and the horrible. Its action opens in a City opium den, and the drug and its effects pervade the play. Rosa Bud and Edwin Drood are, of course, the conventional hero and heroine of the piece; but their introduction serves mainly but to show John Jasper's unholy passion for the one and his jealousy of and determination to murder the other. The adaptation, in fact, is a one-act play—a play written round Jasper's delirious dreams and imaginary crimes. Very thrilling is the scene in which Jasper enacts what he supposes to be the murder of Drood before that affrighted person's very eyes, and no less blood-curdling is the episode of the cathedral crypt, where Jasper searches for an incriminating ring and afterwards falls into a swoon. The weakness of the piece is the monotonousness of its scheme—the fact that Jasper is always behaving in the same sort of delirious way. Still, Mr. Tree is given an opportunity for a very fine study of character in the flamboyant, romantic style, and those who know his work will understand when his Jasper is stated to have many affinities with his Svengali and his Macari. Miss Constance Collier is a rather mature Helena Landless. Miss Adrienne Augarde is sincere, but scarcely Early Victorian, as Rosa Bud. Mr. Haviland is an impeccable Grewgious, and Mr. Basil Gill makes the most of his few chances as Edwin Drood.

## "DEAR OLD CHARLIE," AT THE VAUDEVILLE.

Public taste in the matter of farce seems to be getting back to the bad old ways of the 'eighties. The new venture, for instance, on which Mr. Charles Hawtrey is relying at the Vaudeville is a Palais Royal piece of the frankest type. "Dear Old Charlie" has been adapted by Mr. Brookfield from an old farce of Labiche's, and it deals with a gay Lothario's pre-matrimonial adventures. In his bachelor days, this hero had committed himself deeply with two married women, but had hoodwinked the husbands into believing that it was their society rather than that of their wives that he coveted. Now that their friend is become a Benedict, the husbands—one of whom has lately lost his wife—cannot understand why the inveterate comrade of former days should seem to avoid them, and the whole fun of the piece turns on their innocently publishing before the hero's bride their own shame and on Charlie's ingenious explanations of their very embarrassing revelations. Much of the Gallic flavour remains in the play, and one's reception of it is likely to depend on one's after-dinner mood. It is possible to wax indignant over a piece that contains so little

of probability and so much extravagance; one may, on the other hand, regard the whole story as fantastic, and enjoy its wit and many ludicrous situations and the brilliant acting of Mr. Hawtrey in a typical Hawtrey part. No actor on our stage can lie with quite such bland plausibility as he, no one can be more gracefully imperturbable. The hero's young bride has a charming representative at the Vaudeville in Miss Muriel Beaumont, and Charlie's two fatuous friends—the one lugubrious and the other noisy—are capably portrayed by Mr. Holman Clark and Mr. Charles Groves respectively.

## THE TRAFFIC IN OLD HORSES TO THE CONTINENT.

THE fact that large numbers of old, diseased, lame or otherwise suffering horses are shipped from English ports to feed the poorer classes of Holland, Belgium, France, and Germany, or to be bought for work in the farms when totally unfitted for it, has escaped the attention of the general public. Were this fact and the terrible sufferings the trade entails fully realised, the British public would, one would think, take steps to prohibit it. This traffic, which shows the English horse-owners in a very unfavourable light, is having the effect of cheapening English people, and England's boasted humanity, in the eyes of her Continental neighbours. It is difficult to justify this claim when one hears that between thirty and forty thousand horses—mostly in so wretched a condition that they are totally unfitted for any kind of work—are shipped to Holland, Belgium, or one of the other countries. Some of these go to make "filet d'anvers" or Boulogne sausages, while others, too decrepit to be allowed to work in England, are bought for a small sum and worked on distant farms, where the vigilance of humane societies cannot follow them.

Unfortunately for the poor animals, this trade is chiefly confined to the winter, for the foreign poor do not eat much meat during the warmer months. This, therefore, means that the horses are shipped during the worst time in the year, when the sea is roughest and when the sheds on the decks in which they are generally housed are most exposed to gales and high seas. Think what this means to horses already suffering from some of the many ills their flesh is heir to! The sights to be seen in any of the foreign docks bear eloquent testimony to the cruelties inflicted on these poor old "servants," who are past work and who have been "sold into bondage" for the few shillings offered by the shippers or their agents. A shipload of these poor animals is generally but a collection of the chief ailments known to the veterinary profession, and this fact is recognised by the Brussels Veterinary College, for parties of students are often sent to Antwerp to study at first hand the diseases of the poor wrecks which arrive in the sausage-boats from England.

Cases are constantly reported in the daily papers of men being prosecuted by the R.S.P.C.A. for "travelling horses, intended for shipment abroad, in unfit condition," and mercifully the magistrates in most instances inflict the heaviest penalties of the law; but this does not stem the trade. Indeed, this traffic is so constant that two inspectors of the Society are employed exclusively for watching the roads to the London docks alone. But this work, excellent though it is, can do little to check this ever-growing trade, which sends its cargoes from most of the large ports in England and Scotland; and it is to be hoped that the Government will soon wake up to the fact that this trade is a reproach on England's fair name for humanity and mercy towards animals.

E. G. FAIRHOLME.

## TO HELP THE VETERANS.

LORD ROBERTS has issued a letter to the Press, drawing attention to the destitute condition of many surviving veterans of the Crimea and Indian Mutiny. When he inspected the Indian Mutiny veterans a few days ago our great soldier found that many had come from the workhouse, and would return to it when inspection was over. With characteristic promptitude, Lord Roberts put the matter before the King, who has consented to become patron of "The Veterans' Relief Fund," and has opened the list of subscribers with the handsome donation of a thousand guineas. The vice-patrons of the Fund are the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and Prince Christian; and the committee includes leading members of the Church and State. The organisers hope to collect a sum of money sufficient to release every Crimean and Mutiny veteran from the workhouse and make him a moderate weekly allowance. Those who from age or infirmity cannot leave the workhouse will be provided with comforts calculated to make their life more pleasant. The idea is an excellent one, and will certainly appeal to the best instincts of the country. At the same time, as the *Times* points out in a leading article, there must be a few veterans left from the wars in Burmah, Persia, China, New Zealand, and elsewhere, who fought and suffered at about the same time as the heroes of the Indian Mutiny and the Crimea, whose claims upon their fellow-countrymen are not less strong. These men, whether they served in the Army or the Navy, should not be forgotten in the hour when philanthropy loosens her purse-strings.

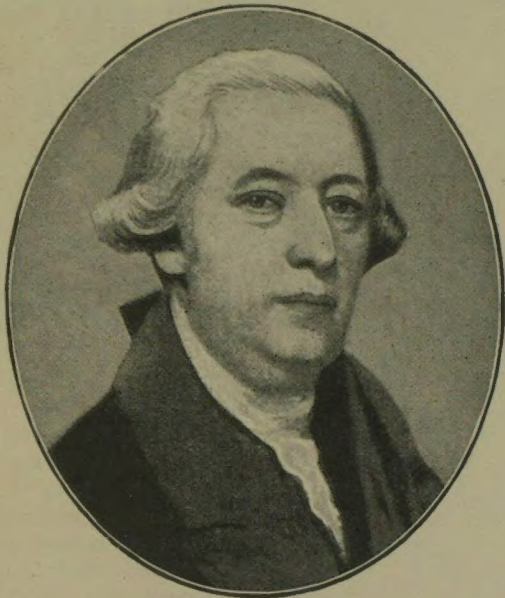
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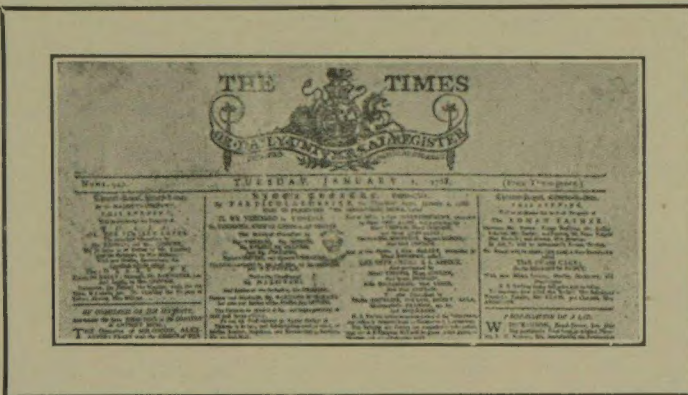


# THE CHANGES IN THE "TIMES": THE "THUNDERER'S" HISTORY. FOUR GENERATIONS OF THE HOUSE OF WALTER.



JOHN WALTER I., FOUNDER OF THE "TIMES,"  
1738 - 1811.

## The Times



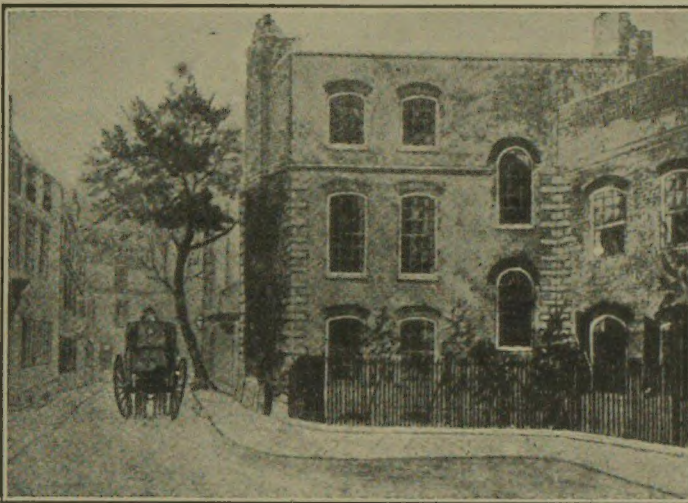
PART OF THE FIRST PAGE OF THE "TIMES," 1788.



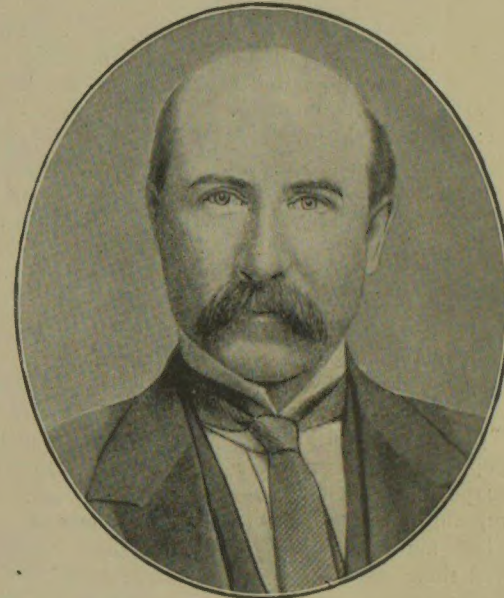
JOHN WALTER II., 1776 - 1847.



JOHN WALTER III., 1820 - 1894.



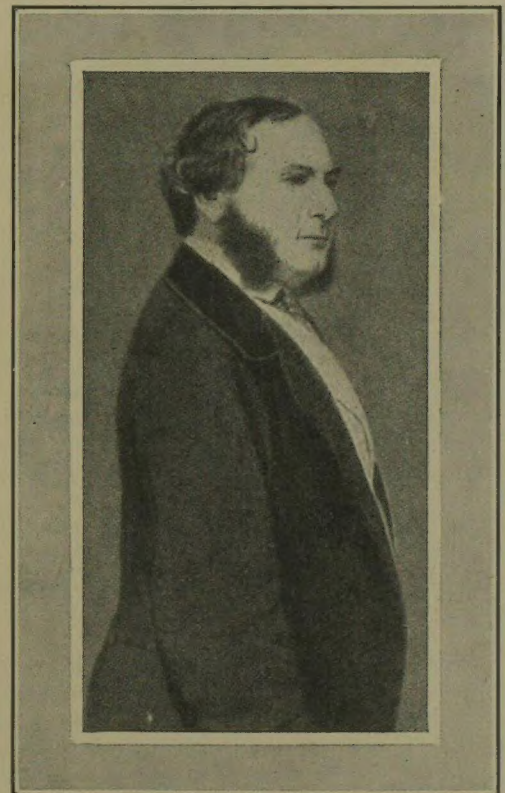
THE "TIMES" OFFICE, PRINTING HOUSE SQUARE, IN 1794.



MR. ARTHUR F. WALTER, PRESENT CHAIRMAN  
OF THE "TIMES."



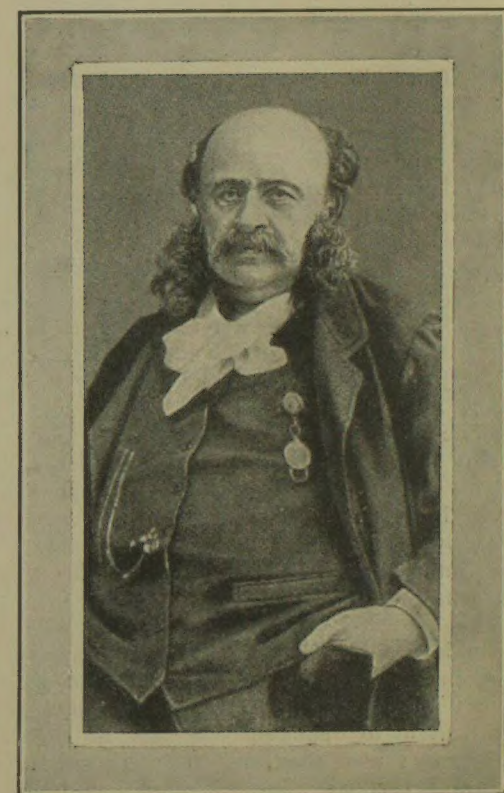
THE PARENT OF THE "TIMES": PART OF THE TITLE-PAGE  
OF THE "DAILY UNIVERSAL REGISTER," 1786.



A FAMOUS EDITOR OF THE "TIMES":  
MR. JOHN THADDEUS DELANE.



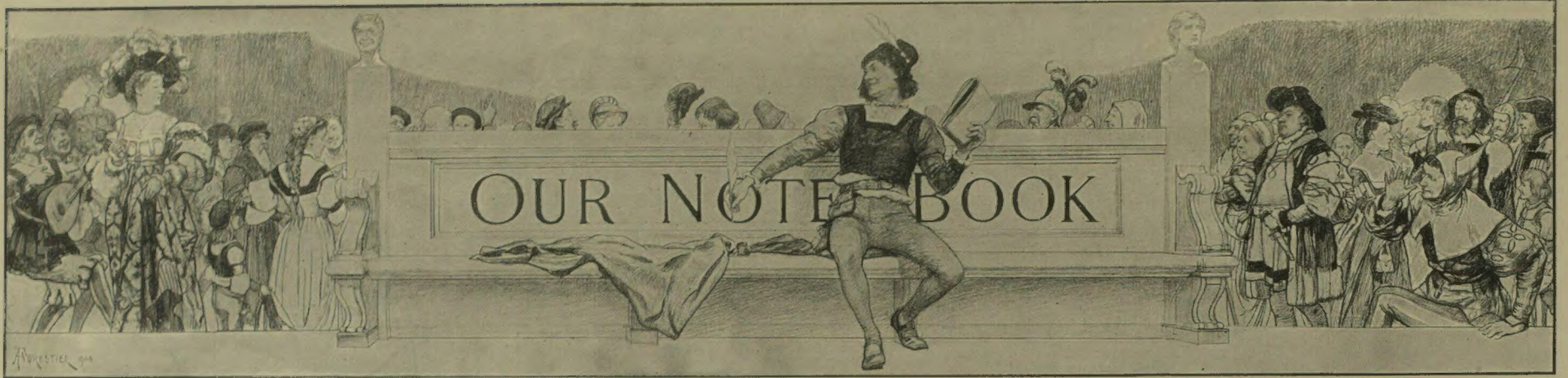
THE "TIMES" OFFICE, PRINTING HOUSE SQUARE,  
AT THE PRESENT DAY.



THE "TIMES" GREAT PARIS CORRESPONDENT:  
THE LATE M. DE BLOWITZ.

The changes in the "Times" management have been the great topic of the present week. Since its inception as the "Daily Universal Register" 122 years ago, a name which the newspaper exchanged for that of the "Times" in 1788, the paper has been controlled by the Walter family, with whom it still remains, while Mr. C. A. Pearson comes in as Managing Director. There were three John Walters—the founder, his son, and grandson. A great-grandson, Mr. Arthur Walter, is the proposed chairman of the new company. The "Times" is an integral part of the nation, and its fortunes are watched with the keenest interest by every Englishman.





By G. K. CHESTERTON.

ONCE heard a man call this age the age of demagogues. Of this I can only say, in the admirably sensible words of the angry coachman in "Pickwick," that "that remark's political, or what is much the same, it ain't true." So far from being the age of demagogues, this is really and specially the age of mystagogues. So far from this being a time in which things are praised because they are popular, the truth is that this is the first time, perhaps, in the whole history of the world in which things can be praised because they are unpopular. The demagogue succeeds because he makes himself understood, even if he is not worth understanding. But the mystagogue succeeds because he gets himself misunderstood; although, as a rule, he is not even worth misunderstanding. Gladstone was a demagogue: Disraeli a mystagogue. But ours is specially the time when a man can advertise his wares not as a universality, but as what the tradesmen call "a speciality." We all know this, for instance, about modern art. Michelangelo and Whistler were both fine artists; but one is obviously public, the other obviously private, or rather, not obvious at all. Michelangelo's frescoes are doubtless finer than the popular judgment, but they are plainly meant to strike the popular judgment. Whistler's pictures seem often meant to escape the popular judgment; they even seem meant to escape the popular admiration. They are elusive, fugitive; they fly even from praise. Doubtless many artists in Michelangelo's day declared themselves to be great artists, although they were unsuccessful. But they did not declare themselves great artists because they were unsuccessful: that is the peculiarity of our own time, which has a positive bias against the populace.

Another case of the same kind of thing can be found in the latest conceptions of humour. By the wholesome tradition of mankind, a joke was a thing meant to amuse men; a joke which did not amuse them was a failure, just as a fire which did not warm them was a failure. But we have seen the process of secrecy and aristocracy introduced even into jokes. If a joke falls flat, a small school of aesthetes only ask us to notice the wild grace of its falling and its perfect flatness after its fall. The old idea that the joke was not good enough for the company has been superseded by the new aristocratic idea that the company was not worthy of the joke. They have introduced an almost insane individualism into that one form of intercourse which is specially and uproariously communal. They have made even levities into secrets. They have made laughter lonelier than tears.

There is a third thing to which the mystagogues have recently been applying the methods of a secret society: I mean manners. Men who sought to rebuke rudeness used to represent manners as reasonable and ordinary; now they seek to represent them as private and peculiar. Instead of saying to a man who blocks up a street or the fireplace, "You ought to know better than that," the moderns say, "You, of course, don't know better than that."

I have just been reading an amusing book by Lady Grove called "The Social Fetiche," which is a positive riot of this new specialism and mystification. It is due to Lady Grove to say that she has some of the freer and more honourable qualities of the old Whig aristocracy, as well as their wonderful worldliness and their strange faith in the passing fashion of our

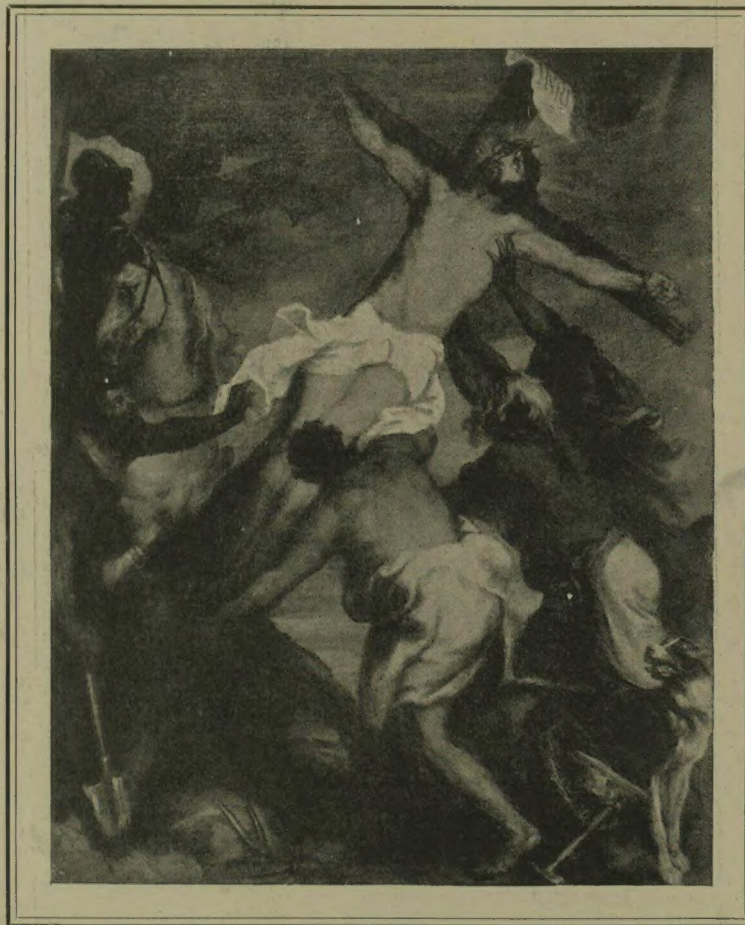
politics. For instance, she speaks of Jingo Imperialism with a healthy English contempt; and she perceives stray and striking truths, and records them justly—as, for instance, the greater democracy of the Southern and Catholic countries of Europe. But in her dealings with social formulæ here in England she is, it must frankly be said, a common mystagogue. She does not, like a decent demagogue, wish to make people understand; she wishes to make them painfully conscious of not understanding. Her favourite method is to terrify people from doing things that are quite harmless by telling them that if they do they are the kind of people who would do other things, equally harmless. If you ask after somebody's

not say, "You don't like melted lead? . . . Ah! no, of course, *you* wouldn't; you are probably the kind of person who would prefer beer. . . . It is no good asking you even to imagine the curious undercurrent of psychological pleasure felt by a refined person under the seeming shock of melted lead." Even tyrants when they tried to be popular, tried to give the people pleasure; they did not try to overawe the people by giving them something which they ought to regard as pleasure.

It was the same with the popular presentment of aristocracy. Aristocrats tried to impress humanity by the exhibition of qualities which humanity admires, such as courage, gaiety, or even mere splendour. The aristocracy might have more possession in these things, but the democracy had quite equal delight in them. It was much more sensible to offer yourself for admiration because you had drunk three bottles of port at a sitting, than to offer yourself for admiration (as Lady Grove does) because you think it right to say "port wine" while other people think it right to say "port." Whether Lady Grove's preference for port wine (I mean for the phrase port wine) is a piece of mere nonsense I do not know; but at least it is a very good example of the futility of such tests in the matter even of mere breeding. "Port wine" may happen to be the phrase used in certain good families; but numberless aristocrats say "port," and all barmaids say "port wine." The whole thing is rather more trivial than collecting tram-tickets; and I will not pursue Lady Grove's further distinctions. I pass over the interesting theory that I ought to say to Jones (even apparently if he is my dearest friend), "How is Mrs. Jones?" instead of "How is your wife?"; and I pass over an impassioned declamation about bedspreads (I think) which has failed to fire my blood.

The truth of the matter is really quite simple. An aristocracy is a secret society; and this is especially so when, as in the modern world, it is practically a plutocracy. The one idea of a secret society is to change the password. Lady Grove falls naturally into a pure perversity because she feels subconsciously that the people of England can be more effectively kept at a distance by a perpetual torrent of new tests than by the persistence of a few old ones. She knows that in the educated "middle-class" there is an idea that it is vulgar to say port wine; therefore she reverses the idea—she says that the man who would say "port" is a man who would say, "How is your wife?" She says it because she knows both these remarks to be quite obvious and reasonable.

The only thing to be done or said in reply, I suppose, would be to apply the same principle of bold mystification on our own part. I do not see why I should not write a book called "Etiquette in Fleet Street," and terrify everyone else out of that thoroughfare by mysterious allusions to the mistakes that they generally make. I might say: "This is the kind of man who would wear a green tie when he went into a tobacconist's," or "You don't see anything wrong in drinking a Benedictine on Thursday? . . . No, of course *you* wouldn't." I might asseverate with passionate disgust and disdain: "The man who is capable of writing sonnets as well as triolets is capable of climbing an omnibus while holding an umbrella." It seems a simple method; if ever I should master it perhaps I may govern England.



THE STOLEN VANDYCK: "THE ELEVATION OF THE CROSS."

Vandyck's famous picture, "The Elevation of the Cross," was cut out of its frame and stolen by burglars from the church of Notre Dame, Courtrai, Belgium. The painting is nearly ten feet high. The Belgian authorities have sent a notice, accompanied by a copy of the picture, to the Home Office and to all foreign Governments asking for help to trace the lost masterpiece.

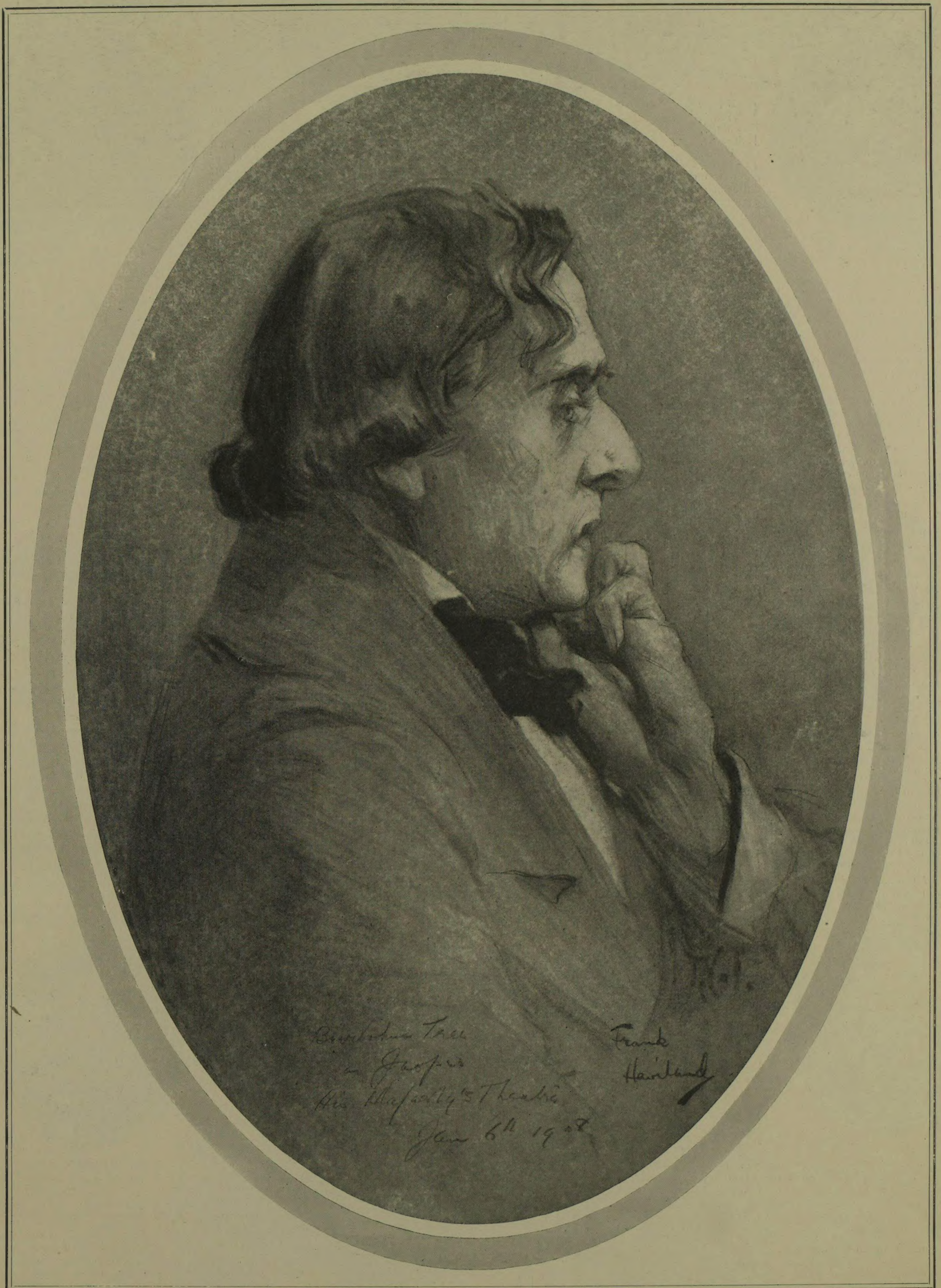
mother (or whatever it is), you are the kind of person who would have a pillow-case, or would not have a pillow-case. I forget which it is; and so, I dare say, does she. If you assume the ordinary dignity of a decent citizen and say that you don't see the harm of having a mother or a pillow-case, she would say that of course *you* wouldn't. This is what I call being a mystagogue. It is more vulgar than being a demagogue; because it is much easier.

The primary point I meant to emphasise is that this sort of aristocracy is essentially a new sort. All the old despots were demagogues; at least, they were demagogues whenever they were really trying to please or impress the demos. If they poured out beer for their vassals it was because both they and their vassals had a taste for beer. If (in some slightly different mood) they poured melted lead on their vassals, it was because both they and their vassals had a strong distaste for melted lead. But they did not make any mystery about either of the two substances. They did



## MR. TREE IN A DRAMATISATION OF DICKENS'S UNFINISHED NOVEL.

DRAWN BY FRANK HAVILAND AT A SPECIAL SITTING GRANTED TO "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."



MR. TREE AS JOHN JASPER IN "EDWIN DROOD."

On January 4 Mr. Tree produced at His Majesty's Theatre Mr. Comyns Carr's dramatic version of Dickens's unfinished novel, "Edwin Drood." Mr. Comyns Carr has invented a solution of the mystery which has always been a fascinating puzzle for students of Dickens. Mr. Tree himself plays John Jasper.





MR. CHARLES J. STEWART,  
The Public Trustee.

ON New Year's Day Mr. C. J. Stewart, the Public Trustee, entered on the duties of the new office. He received many applications, and his post is likely to be no sinecure. He may act in no less than seven

capacities: as executor or trustee of a will, as trustee or custodian of a settlement, as administrator under a will, administrator of small estates, judicial trustee, administrator of the estate of a convict, and investigator or auditor of trust accounts—truly a Gilbertian catalogue of offices.

The Clemenceau Cabinet mourns the death of its Minister of Justice, Guyot Dessaigne, who died suddenly on the last day of the old year in one of the Committee-rooms of the Senate. Expressions of regret at his decease have been heard throughout France. Guyot Dessaigne had been Public Prosecutor and Judge during the days of the Second Empire, and went first to the Ministry of Justice nine years ago, holding the portfolio for a second time under M. Clemenceau. He had also been Minister of Public Works in the Bour-



M. CRUPPI,  
New French Minister of Commerce.

geois Cabinet of 1895. M. Dessaigne, who was a very hard worker, was in his seventy-fifth year. Death was due to heart-disease.

The successor of M. Dessaigne

is M. Briand, who passes from the Ministry of Public Worship and Public Instruction, but will continue to hold the former portfolio. It will be remembered that M. Briand carried through the two Chambers the new law relating to the Devolution of Church Property, and he will now be in a position to watch the application of his law through the Courts of Justice.

M. Cruppi, who has been made French Minister of Commerce, is a distinguished lawyer who supported M. Briand in dealing with the Devolution Act. He is one



BARON CASANA,  
First Civilian appointed to the Italian War Ministry.

of the Vice-Presidents of the Chamber, and the successor of M. Sarrien as President of the Délégation de Gauches. The Cabinet changes in Paris have been well received; they are held on nearly every side to strengthen M. Clemenceau's position.

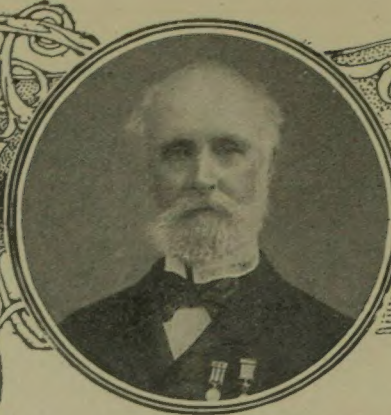
It does not often happen on the Continent that a

civilian is entrusted with the responsible office in the Ministry of War, but the Italian Government has decided that Baron Casana is the best man for the post, and he has received the appointment, in which he will be assisted by General Segato, who has just been appointed Under-Secretary of State for War. The appointment created a little surprise at first, but there seems a general disposition in the best circles to welcome Baron Casana, and give him every chance to justify his appointment.

Among those who have joined the great majority since last week there are several men of mark. Among them is Mr. Richard Vicars Boyle, C.S.I., who passed away in London last week at the great



MR. G. LEVESON-GOWER,  
New Commissioner of Woods and Forests.



THE LATE MR. R. VICARS BOYLE,  
Hero of a Famous Defence in the Mutiny.

## PORTRAITS AND WORLD'S NEWS.

age of eighty-five. He started life as an engineer, being concerned with the construction of railways in the United Kingdom and on the Continent, in days when the railway system was far less developed than it is now. More than fifty years ago he took up the appointment of District Engineer for the East India Railway Company, running between Calcutta and Delhi. While stationed at Arrah, Vicars Boyle defended his house, with the help of about eighty men, against three thousand mutineers. A column sent to his relief from

underhand bowler, whose skill was the subject of unending

discussion, and though he did not play in first-class cricket, his presence was greatly sought after in the countless matches that find a few first-class players in the teams. It is said of Charles Absolom that he played in more cricket matches than any other man, and it would be very hard to find a cricketer more popular with all classes of players, or one more devoted to the best interests of the game. If King Willow flourishes in the Elysian Fields we may be sure that Charles Absolom will be found there playing a good game.

Mr. George Granville Leveson-Gower, who has been appointed Commissioner of Woods and Forests, has had an interesting public career. He served Mr. Gladstone as Private Secretary, he has sat for North-West Staffordshire in the Liberal interest, and he has contested East Marylebone unsuccessfully. Mr. Leveson-Gower has been a Junior Lord of the Treasury and a Comptroller of the Queen's Household, a member of the London School Board, and a Second Church Estates Commissioner. He has written a volume of poems, and has been associated with other literary work. In his Oxford days Mr. Leveson-Gower achieved distinction at Balliol.

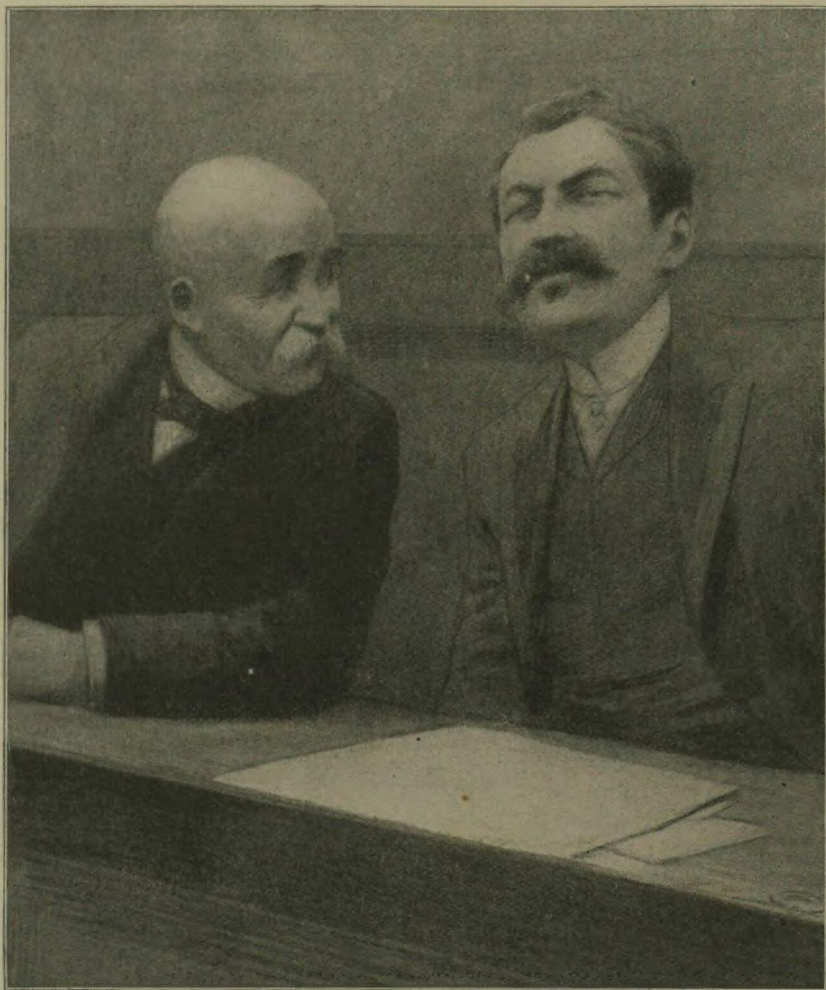
Sir Alexander Henderson, who is associated with Mr. C. Arthur Pearson in the negotiations for transferring the control of the *Times* to a limited company, was born in London of Scottish parents nearly sixty years ago. He is Chairman of the Great Central Railway, a member of the Tariff Commission, and has represented West Stafford at St. Stephen's in the Liberal-Unionist interest. Sir Alexander has made his mark in financial circles, and wields no small influence in the City. He has a financial interest in the *Standard* and the *Daily Express*.

The Chairman of Lloyd's, Sir John Henry Luscombe, received the honour of knighthood six years ago. He is on the Commission of the Peace for the County of Sussex.

Sir Arthur Guillum Scott, who has received the honour of knighthood with the New Year, has lately retired from the position of Accountant-General at the India Office. He entered the East India House a little more than fifty years ago, and worked his way up steadily to the position he vacated last year after half-a-century's service in Government offices. He has been Deputy Accountant-General as well as Accountant-General, Assessor of Income Tax, and unpaid Clerk to the Commissioners. Sir Arthur Scott is Trustee, Treasurer, and Chairman for the R.S.P.C.A., and



THE LATE M. GUYOT DESSAIGNE,  
French Minister of Justice.



M. CLEMENCEAU AND HIS NEW MINISTER OF JUSTICE, M. BRIAND.  
M. Briand has succeeded M. Guyot Dessaigne, who died suddenly, last week in one of the Committee-rooms of the Senate.

Dinapore was ambushed and defeated, but the little garrison was relieved by Vincent Eyre, whose Field Engineer Mr. Boyle became, until he was disabled in action. For his services he received the Mutiny medal, a grant of land, and the C.S.I. In later years Mr. Boyle was Engineer-in-Chief for the Imperial Government Railways in Japan.

Another interesting figure passes with Mr. Charles Absolom, who died a few days ago in his ninety-first



SIR ARTHUR GUILLUM SCOTT,  
New Knight.



THE LATE MR. C. ABSOLON,  
Famous Cricketer.

year. As recently as June last he might have been seen at Lord's, talking of cricket as it used to be played to his many friends. Mr. Absolom was a famous



SIR JOHN LUSCOMBE,  
New Chairman of Lloyd's.

Sir Arthur Guillum Scott, who has received the honour of knighthood with the New Year, has lately retired from the position of Accountant-General at the India Office. He entered the East India House a little more than fifty years ago, and worked his way up steadily to the position he vacated last year after half-a-century's service in Government offices. He has been Deputy Accountant-General as well as Accountant-General, Assessor of Income Tax, and unpaid Clerk to the Commissioners. Sir Arthur Scott is Trustee, Treasurer, and Chairman for the R.S.P.C.A., and



takes a great interest in the Home for Lost and Starving Dogs at Battersea.

#### London's Pageant.

After waiting longer than seemed absolutely necessary, London is to have a Pageant, and the history of the first city of the world is to be put before the populace by no fewer than ten thousand actors. July is the month selected, and the Pageant has the support of the London County Council, the City Corporation, the London Borough Councils, the Office of Works, and the London University Extension. Regent's Park has been chosen as the site of the Pageant, and an area will be built capable of accommodating more than twelve thousand people. Mr. Frank Lascelles is to be the Master of the Pageant. There will be twelve scenes, and the presentation of the spectacle will extend over a week.



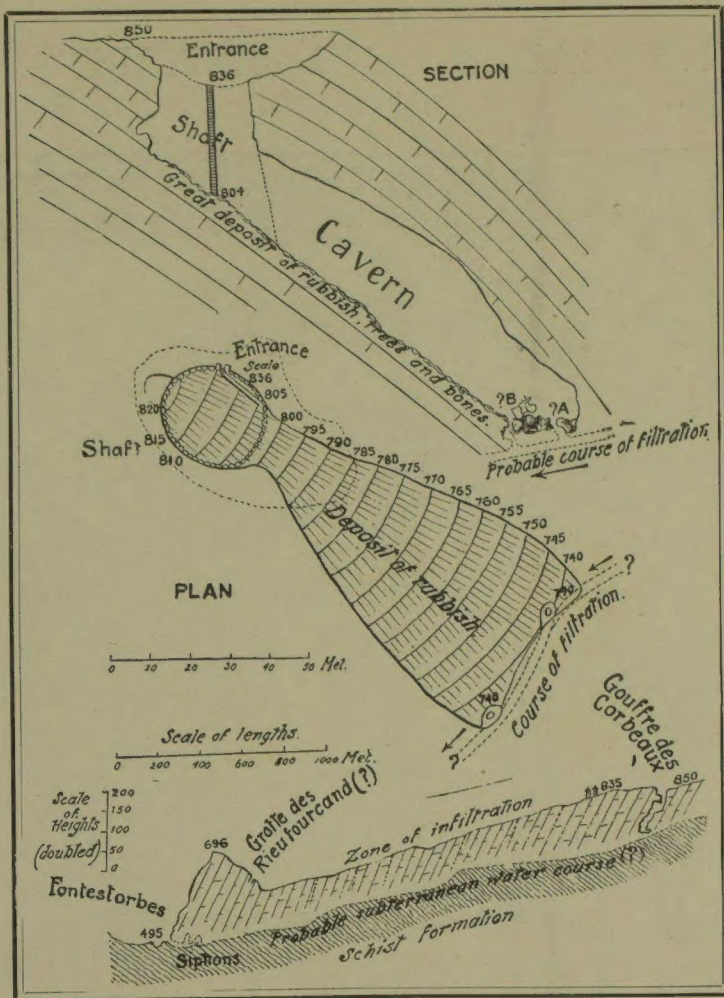
Photo. Topical.

#### A GOLD DOLLAR AT A PREMIUM: OBVERSE.

The new twenty-dollar gold double-eagle has been withdrawn from circulation because the relief work was too high and prevented the stacking of the coins. Only eight thousand of the coins are in circulation, and collectors are very anxious to secure examples.

place to the Coronation Procession of Anne Boleyn, and then we shall see Queen Elizabeth welcoming Drake on his return from the destruction of Spain's naval power, and Charles I. on his last journey to Whitehall. The Restoration will be dealt with in the last tableau but one,

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THE PLAN OF A FAMOUS CAVE RECENTLY EXPLORED: THE GOUFRE DES CORBEAUX.

On another page we give an illustration of the Gouffre des Corbeaux, with its extraordinary deposit of animal remains, the filtration of which is believed to pollute the spring of Fontestorbes. The plans and sections give the dimensions of the cave and the probable course of the filtration of the water.

establish the claims of certain members of the Druce family. And it is clear that no less drastic action than the opening of the grave would have convinced the general public that the extraordinary story put forward by the claimants was not founded, in part at least, on fact. That there was a striking likeness between the late Duke of Portland and Mr. T. C. Druce cannot be denied, and that likeness has served as the basis of one of the most remarkable claims that have aroused public interest since the days of the Tichborne trial.

#### "Times" Changes.

The news that very important changes are about to take place in Printing-House Square has caused a flutter of excitement throughout the world of the Fourth Estate, and roused not a little interest among laymen. It is an open secret that the *Times* has suffered very seriously of late years through the growth of competition, and that its attempts to adjust matters by the development of outside interests have not been altogether successful. Moreover, the ownership of the world's greatest newspaper is very complicated just now; a large number of interests are involved, and it is not always easy to develop the paper's policy on lines that have seemed best to those most intimately connected with it. On this account everybody will be glad to hear that the *Times* will probably become a limited liability company, in which the Walter family will retain an interest that has become almost historic. While the company will enjoy the financial guidance of Sir Alexander Henderson, Chairman of the Great Central Railway, and one of the shrewdest financiers in London, it will have the further benefit of Mr. C. Arthur Pearson's



Photo. Topical.

#### A GOLD DOLLAR AT A PREMIUM: REVERSE.

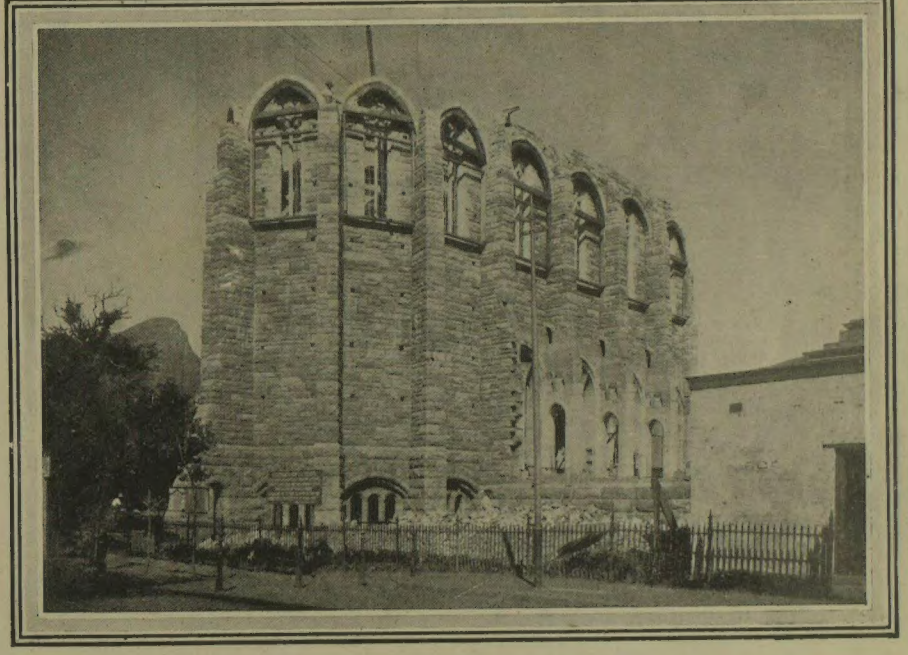
The real explanation of the fourteen dollar premium is given under the obverse. It was first explained by a rumour that thirty dollars in gold instead of twenty had been put into each coin. In the new issue the relief work will be lowered, and Arabic numerals substituted for Roman.



Photo. Topical.

#### THE GAS EXPLOSION IN THE BOURSE AT ROME: THE WRECK OF THE BROKERS' ROOM.

On the afternoon of December 31 a gas explosion occurred in the Bourse at Rome, which was formerly the Temple of Neptune, the portico of which was built by Agrippa. The glass roof of the ante-chamber to the Central Hall was completely destroyed, and the ante-chamber was wrecked. Twelve persons were injured, but not seriously. The photograph shows the ancient wall laid bare by the explosion.



#### THE PROGRESS OF THE NEW CATHEDRAL AT CAPE TOWN.

The Cathedral of Cape Town, which is to be dedicated to St. George, is now making rapid progress under the builder's hand. The design is to be Gothic. The photograph shows the height which the walls had reached a month ago. The cathedral will be a very welcome addition to the ecclesiastical buildings of Cape Colony, and will prove a great auxiliary to the diocese.

and finally we shall have an eighteenth-century picture in which the amphitheatre will be covered by people in the costume of the Georgian era. The aid of some of the most profound scholarship in England will be invoked to make all these tableaux historically correct, and if July will but remember that it belongs of right to the summer, and will elect to do justice to a great occasion, the success of London's Pageant ought not to be in doubt. It must be remembered that the Anglo-French Exhibition will bring many thousands of visitors to London during the coming summer, not only from the Continent but from Scotland and the provinces.

#### The Druce Case.

As might have been expected, the action for perjury against Mr. Herbert Druce collapsed on Monday last, when Mr. Plowden dismissed the defendant without a stain on his character, and with thanks for consenting, in the interests of justice, to allow the Druce vault to be opened. In the course of his concluding remarks, Mr. Plowden declared that the existence of the late

Thomas Charles Druce stands out as clear and distinct and undeniable as that of any human being who ever lived. It remains to be seen whether, in the face of events, any further proceedings will be taken to

services as managing director. Mr. Pearson, in his conduct of the *Standard* and the *Daily Express*, has proved himself a sound Imperialist and staunch patriot, a man who spares no trouble to put before the country the policy that he deems best suited to its needs and ideals. In an office that has been ruled so long by tradition, the advent of men with a large grasp of affairs and much practical knowledge, gained in the most difficult school, cannot fail to be an advantage to the greatest newspaper in the world.

#### Our Supplement.

The impetus which the King's action has given to the *Daily Telegraph's* movement on behalf of the Mutiny veterans makes the chief picture in our Supplement particularly timely. The illustration commemorates one of the brave deeds which won for Lord Roberts, then a young Lieutenant of Artillery, the Victoria Cross. He won that coveted honour very early in his career, but he has never been content to rest on his laurels. The other pictures in the Supplement refer to a curious Maori custom, and to the English Bernardines of Biarritz.



Photo. Coleman.

#### A PALATIAL RAILWAY STATION: THE NEW TERMINUS AT SYDNEY.

When the station is completed the main façade will exceed 117 feet in height from ground level, and the clock tower will have a height of no less than 250 feet. The total length of the lines within the station limits amounts to fifteen miles, an extent reached by but few of the great railway stations of the world.



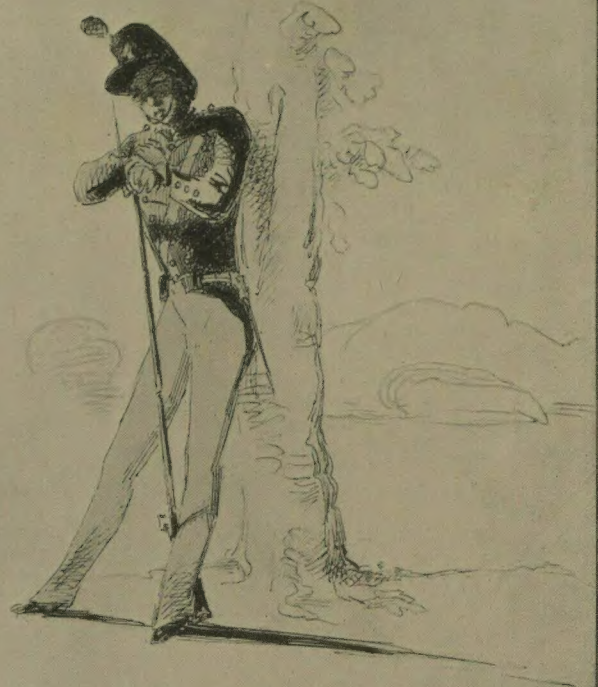
# WHISTLER, WEST-POINT CADET AND SATIRIST OF HIS COMRADES.

On Post in Camp.



First Half Hour

On Post in Camp.



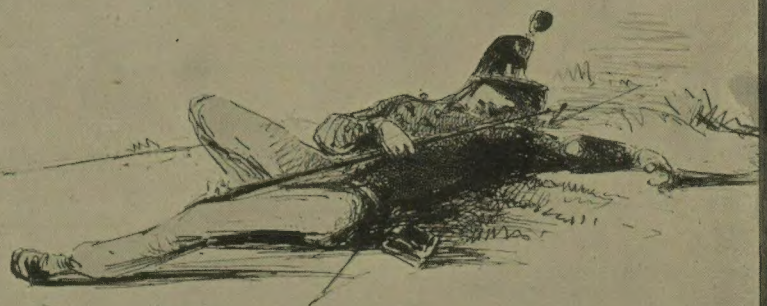
Second Half hour.

On Post in Camp



Third half hour

On Post in Camp.



Last Half Hour.

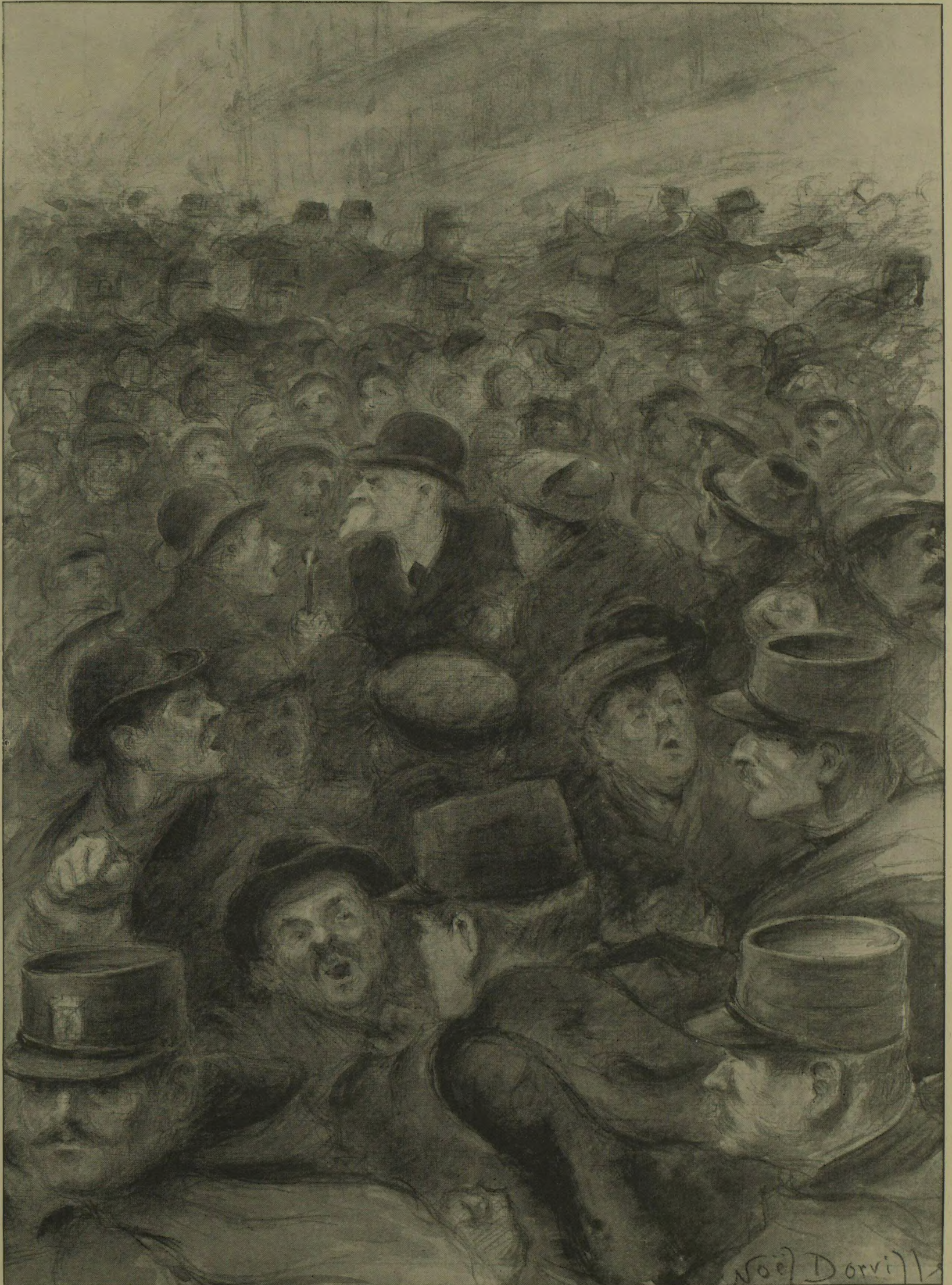
WHISTLER was for three years a cadet at West Point, the United States Military Academy, and during his time there he made these sketches, satirising a cadet on duty. The sketches were found in an old album by Captain Baird, whose father, Brigadier-General Absolom Baird, was Assistant Professor of Mathematics at West Point during part of the time when Whistler was a student there. There is no doubt about the authenticity of the drawings.



## UNCONVENTIONAL PORTRAITS—NO. I.: THE GUARDIAN OF PARIS.

DRAWN BY NOEL DORVILLE.

M. Lepine.



M. LEPINE, PREFECT OF PARIS POLICE, IN THE MIDST OF HIS UNRULY CHARGES.

M. Lepine, the Prefect of the Paris Police, is the heartiest advocate of additional protection for life and property in Paris. He has made a weighty communication to the Municipal Council, showing that he has an inadequate force of police at his command. He has only two thousand men to guard the great population under his care, and at night the efficiency of his men is halved because they have to go in pairs. The Apaches, or hooligans of Paris, are armed with knives and revolvers, and the outrages they commit are on the increase. M. Lepine has extraordinary personal courage, and very often appears in the very centre of a Paris mob. The Prefect, as is well known, takes personal charge of the King's safety during his Majesty's visits to Paris.



# WHERE OUR FAVOURITES GO TO: THE SAD END OF OLD AND WORN-OUT HORSES.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE COURTESY OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.



DIED EN ROUTE TO AMSTERDAM.



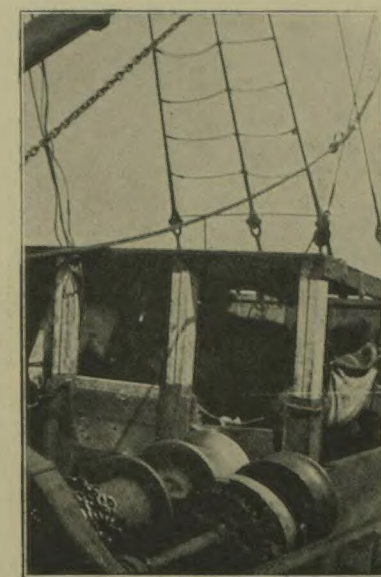
THE LAST OF A CONSIGNMENT EMBARKING FOR ROTTERDAM.



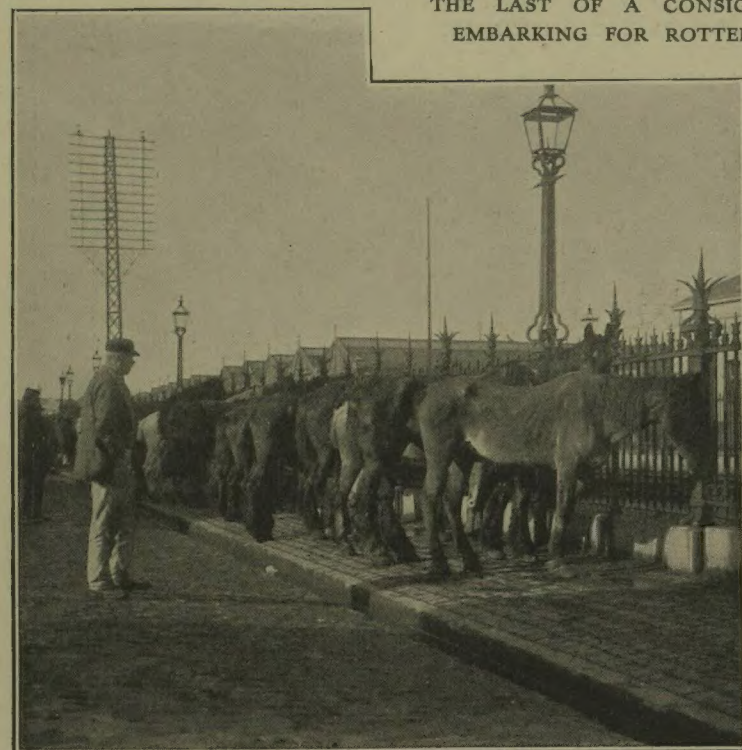
THE HORSE-MARKET IN ROTTERDAM.



UNABLE TO WALK: LAME HORSES WAITING A CONVEYANCE.



A HORSE CONVEYED IN A SLING.



ANTWERP BUTCHERS SELECTING ARRIVALS FROM SCOTLAND.



GOING TO THEIR DEATH: ARRIVALS AT THE HORSE-ABATTOIR IN ROTTERDAM.



A TYPICAL LONDON CONSIGNMENT AT ROTTERDAM.

There is a regular traffic with the Netherlands, sanctioned by the Board of Agriculture, in old and worn-out horses. It is illegal to carry any horse which, owing to age or disease, cannot be conveyed without cruelty, and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals lately made a thorough investigation of the matter. Their representative found that there was no avoidable cruelty on board ship, but there were many cases of horses suffering from disease and horrible

wounds. We have shown elsewhere how the horses suffer on ship-board in rough weather. When the animals are disembarked, they are taken in a miserable procession through the streets to the abattoir, their most unsightly wounds being covered with sacking. It is a horrible fact that the flesh of these horses is made into the so-called Bologna sausage and filet d'Anvers. The horses are mostly old farm, brewery, and cab horses, with a few carriage-animals.



# WHERE OUR FAVOURITES GO: THE GHASTLY END OF OLD HORSES.

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK FROM SKETCHES BY AN EYE-WITNESS.



## THE LAST VOYAGE: THE PITIABLE PLIGHT OF HORSES IN A GALE.

The horses were tied up in roughly constructed stalls between decks, about a dozen on the port and about an equal number on the starboard side. They were mostly old mine-horses with elephantine legs, and all were in a decrepit condition. After the gale had fallen, hardly a stick or plank of the horses' stalls remained standing, the animals having in their frenzy kicked

the woodwork to pieces. Nearly all the horses were lying in tangled heaps on the top of one another. They were lacerated with ghastly wounds inflicted by their hoofs. Not one that remained alive could rise to its feet unaided. On another page we show what becomes of these poor animals when they reach the ports of Holland and Belgium.



## DESERTED BY MAN: WONDERFUL BUDDHIST RUINS IN TURFAN.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY MR. ELLESWORTH HUNTINGTON, REPRODUCED BY COURTESY OF THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.



1. THE OLD BUDDHIST MONASTERY OF KUIK ASSA (LITTLE ASIA), SHOWING THE TURFAN PLAIN DOTTED WITH CAMEL-THORN. SAND HAS HALF-BURIED PART OF THE BUILDING.

2. OLD BUDDHIST MONASTERY EXCAVATED ON THE SOFT ALLUVIAL TERRACES OF THE UPPER END OF THE MURTUKH CAÑON, NORTH OF KARA KHOJA, IN THE FIRE MOUNTAINS.

3. MUTILATED BY MOSLEM FANATICS: SACRED BUDDHIST TOWER AT SIRKIP, AT THE FOOT OF THE FIRE MOUNTAINS NEAR LUKCHUN. EACH NICHE CONTAINED A LIFE-SIZE FIGURE OF BUDDHA IN HIGH RELIEF. AT LEAST THE HEADS OF ALL THE FIGURES WERE DESTROYED BY FANATICAL MOSLEMS.

The little basin of Turfan, in Chinese Turkestan, is an arid tract lying 300 feet below sea-level. It has been investigated geographically and geologically by Mr. Ellesworth Huntington, and archaeologically by Grunwedel and Dr. von Le Coq, who discovered many curious manuscripts. The Chinese have a story that Turfan is so warm in summer that after one has blown on one's rice one must be quick with the chop-sticks, or the food will again get too hot to eat. Ruins of forts, Buddhist stupas (topes), houses and monasteries mark a well-defined zone of country formerly habitable, but now deserted owing to the disappearance of surface-water. In these places the underground water is saline.



## THE FOWL-ELEPHANT: A GROTESQUE FUNERAL-CAR IN MANDALAY.



COMICALITY AMID MOURNING: THE CHEL-SIN, OR FOWL-ELEPHANT, AN IMAGE CARRIED IN BURMESE FUNERALS.

In the funerals of the later days of Rome it was usual to hire buffoons to walk in the cortège, and in Burmese funerals the comic spirit is also permitted. A grotesque image called the "Chel-Sin" is mounted on a lofty car, and is borne along in the procession. The image has the head of an elephant, the body of an obese old man, and the wings, tail, and legs of a fowl.



## SCIENCE



## SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

PROGRESS IN LIFE-SCIENCE.

SOMETHING of a distinct advance in scientific nomenclature was attained when the close relationship of botany and zoology was demonstrated by their inclusion under a new term—

that of "biology," which in its most literal sense is to be regarded as the science of living beings viewed in all their possible relationships to each other and to the world in which they live. Stock-taking in the domain of biology is even more difficult than the similar task in the realm of physical science. For one thing, the realm of life is very wide, and the details of its history are many and varied. When we come to think of it, the most minute organisms, represented by the germs of disease and their neighbours, present for study points as interesting and as important as do the monarchs of the forest—more so, perhaps, if we have regard to the part played in man's history, and in the way of disease-production by many of these infinitesimal microbes. Similarly, in the animal world, it is not alone the higher groups of beings which engage the attention of the zoologist. A new species of mammal, or a freshly discovered fossil reptile big as a sperm-whale, has to share the attention of science with the life-history of an animalcular parasite, such as gives rise to sleeping-sickness, and with that of the fly

## A MIRACLE OF QUICK FLORICULTURE:

The plants were forced by retardation, which sounds like a contradiction in terms; but the wonderfully speedy growth is obtained by keeping the roots dormant in a refrigerator for months. The idea occurred to the experimenter when he was studying the retardation which is often caused by cold spring winds. In spite

(Continued opposite.)

which harbours the parasite and conveys it to man.

Explorations in hitherto unknown or unfamiliar territories has largely added of late days to our knowledge of the animal and plant life of the world. Such discoveries are always important, because the fuller our acquaintance with any family or group of animals or plants the better are we qualified to write the story of the relations of that group to neighbour classes, and thus to work out more perfectly the story of their evolution. So also, in geology, which in one of its aspects is to be regarded as a branch of life-science, we have new discoveries of fossil forms serving to fill up gaps betwixt living species, and enabling us to form another point of view to reconstruct the history of life's past in relation to its present distribution. Therefore, we may not regard as trivial or unimportant the discovery of even a new insect or shell or bird. Each fact in time finds its appropriate little niche and contributes to the upbuilding of the great temple of knowledge which mankind has laboured at since they began to think at all.

Research has for some years tended to demonstrate the far-reaching interests of that great population of germ-life to which reference has been made. If many of these microbes are our foes, no less are many more friends to us. We have seen perfected, for example, the bacterial system of sewage-disposal, in which, through the action of ordinary microbes derived from air and soil, sewage is decomposed into inoffensive

## THE THIRD DAY.

without giving rise to a suspicion of pollution. Again, in many industries the work

constituents and a pure-water effluent produced—so pure that it can be allowed to escape into rivers

of microbes is not merely recognised but, through scientific investigation, has been developed in practical fashion. It is safe to say that cheese-making, for example, could not proceed at all without help from the germ world. Our wines are the products of germ-growth on the one hand, just as, on the other, we have learned how to arrest and prevent the souring of wines by routing the microbes which are the cause of the spoilage of the wine-grower. Many of the diseases of plants themselves have been traced to germ-growth, and remedies have been found which conserve plants from attack, in which case the disease-microbes originate. As for human disease and its conquest, we have only to think of cerebro-spinal fever and sleeping-sickness to remind ourselves that science has been busily engaged in tracing such epidemics to their origin, and thus affording the only real standpoint whence a cure can be viewed.

If the question of the reasonable prolongation of life is to be solved at all—that is, its extension as a healthy period beyond the usual limit when work becomes a toil and when the weary body seeks for rest—the problem will very likely be solved, if recent

## NATURAL HISTORY



Muschenbroek's experiment in the transpiration of plants, Leyden, 1692-1761.

## THE FIFTH DAY.

## THE NINTH DAY.

## LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY GROWN IN 18 DAYS.

of this checking of growth, the first breath of warm air restores plants to their normal activity. It occurred to the floriculturist that this process of Nature might be imitated, so he exposed frozen roots to the mild temperature of a hothouse, and obtained perfect blooms in eighteen days.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY S. LEONARD BASTIN.]

## THE EIGHTEENTH DAY.

## THE THIRTEENTH DAY.

## THE FIFTEENTH DAY.

views are to be trusted, on a biological basis. In our later days it is microbes which seem to appear as the agents of that degeneration which marks life's decline. Hence, by rendering the vital field a less fertile area for their growth, it is urged we may prolong life's span as an effective period. A regulated diet presents the most practical of the means

suggested for the rout of age-making germs, and whether or no the future may hold for us a prospect of extension of age to a patriarchal extent, it will not be forgotten that the root of any success will have been laid by microscopical peerings into the minute constitution of the living body.

Interesting questions relating to animal habits have to be recorded among subject of discussion during the year that is past. That very old problem, the migration of birds, viewed in relation to its causes, and to the conditions to which the habit owed its origin, has figured in the list of biological topics. The idea has been promulgated that the real cause of migration is the search of birds for light. It has been urged that birds mostly feed in the day, and that in the case of migrating species they live on insects, whose capture is a matter of sight and daylight. If this view be adopted it is at least a plausible view that, in shifting their quarters, migrating birds are really following the sun as it were, and, perchance, the seasons as well, determined in their journeyings by the great ruling power of hunger and the necessity for assuaging it.—ANDREW WILSON.



## "THE CAVERN OF THE RAVENS" NO LONGER A MYSTERY.



### THE FAMOUS GOUFFRE DES CORBEAUX, BELIEVED TO BE A SOURCE OF POLLUTION OF THE FAMOUS SPRING FONTESTORBES.

The Gouffre des Corbeaux, in the Department des Ariège, was for a long time believed to be a bottomless abyss; but it was recently examined and measured by Messrs. Mauyard and Martel. The cavern is entered by a wide basin and shaft in the centre of the Forest of Bélesta. The shaft is 330 feet deep, and then it slopes downwards on an inclined plane at an angle of forty degrees. The floor of the cavern is covered with rubbish, the remains of tree-trunks and the bones of animals thrown in by the country people. (This way of disposing of carcasses is now forbidden.) Through this unsavoury mass the rain-water filters, and is believed to find its way to the spring of Fontestorbes, and the polluted water is a very probable source of ptomaine poisoning.





LAST week I was prevented, by limits of space, from telling how M. Clermont-Ganneau discovered the site of the Biblical city of Gezer, and what Mr. Stewart Macallister found there. M. Clermont-Ganneau noticed a mention of "Jezar" by a mediæval Arab historian.

Jezar must be the Biblical Gezer, thought M. Clermont-Ganneau, the city mentioned in despatches in the ancient Egyptian Foreign Office records; the town that Joshua took, the town of the Philistines in the wars of David; finally, the town burned by a King of Egypt, and given by him, as part of her dowry, to his daughter who married Solomon.

Science said she would believe all this when M. Clermont-Ganneau found an inscription on the spot bearing the name of Gezer. This seemed hopeless, but M. Clermont-Ganneau did find what was wanted: a boulder with the Greek word "Of Alkios" and Hebrew words "The Boundary of Gezer."

Then Mr. Stewart Macallister got a firman to dig, and found seven layers of human habitation. The lowest was the cave dwellings of the Horites; then came layers of Canaanites, perhaps Amorites, then plenty of traces, scarabs and so forth, of Egyptian occupation; then Israelite pots and tools, and Assyrian documents on clay tablets; then Philistine graves, remarkable for the excellence of the art of the gold bracelets and silver vases; then Greek remains of the time of the Maccabees and later.

He discovered a "wedge," or "tongue," of gold, worth £125, like that which Achan stole during the conquest by Joshua, and a bronze snake, like that which Moses set up in the wilderness. He found traces of the sacrifice of children, though I think that there is another possible explanation of this discovery (see the word *suggrundarium* in the Latin dictionary). He found that a number of names in the genealogy of the tribe of Judah (I. Chronicles, Chapters II., III., and IV.) are not names of cities personified (as the Higher Critics do vainly boast), but real names

of human beings, impressed on seals and handles of jars, at Gezer.

There are, in Palestine, hundreds of *tels*, or heaps, like Gezer, each containing the many strata of occupation of a site dating, for all I know, from before the days of Abraham—

The world is so full of a number of things,  
I am sure we should all be as happy as kings.

Such cases of "bilocation," or being "like a bird, in two places at once," are common in the Lives of the Saints, and in the Lives of the Poets, as of Byron and Shelley. But I never heard till last week of the bilocation of a cat.

Averse to "speak" like Montaigne, "thus freely of cats" (as Izaak Walton says), I disguise the respected names of the two cats in this singular and mysterious affair. My friend Miss C. lives with Mrs. D. in a house distant about seven minutes walk from that of Mrs. K. Miss C. possesses a black Persian cat named Theseus. When Miss C. is away from home, Theseus resides with Mrs. K., who has a cat named Bardolph, an intimate friend of Theseus. Mrs. D., who lives with Miss C., went one morning lately to see Mrs. K., and was met at the door by her daughter, Miss K., who said, "Theseus has been with us; he has been playing with Bardolph, and now he is sitting in his favourite chair in the drawing-room."

Mrs. D. went upstairs, saw Theseus and Bardolph there, left them there, and on returning home found Theseus in the drawing-room, on a chair, looking out of the window. This amazed her, but on inquiry it was found that Theseus had passed the whole of the morning in the kitchen with the cook, who is ready to make her affidavit to that effect.

Thus Theseus was in two places at once; not in a spectral manner, not seen by only one hallucinated witness, but observed by several, including Bardolph, who would not have welcomed and romped with a strange cat.

I leave science to determine whether the astral body of Theseus was wandering at large or not. His ordinary body was not transported by spirits, for that would have alarmed him, like the cat so treated in "The Amherst Mystery"; moreover, his vile body was all the time in the house of Miss C. and under the eyes, first, of the cook, next of Miss C.



THE OLD PANTHEON OF THE HOUSE OF SAVOY: THE SANCTUARY OF THE MADONNA DI VICO.

The old Pantheon built by Charles Emanuel of Savoy, and now superseded by the Superga, has been almost forgotten by the modern world. It stands at Vico Forte, in Piedmont, and is one of the most beautiful examples of the ecclesiastical art of the Renaissance. The reproductions on this page are made from Signor L. Melano Rossi's book "Madonna di Vico," by permission of the publishers, Messrs. Macmillan.

The reading of popular novels is, to me, entertaining; to more serious and earnest thinkers it should be instructive. They may gauge, by these romances, the value of our boasted education. Thus I find in a story by a popular author, a heroine who announces her aversion to "a Mephistocles."

Mephistocles: who was he? The popular author has probably heard, in boyhood, of Themistocles, and, at the Opera, of Mephistopheles—Mephistopheles, Themistocles, Phemistocles, Mephistocles—by these stages he and his heroine arrive at their curious results. And the public "think it all very capital."

Some years ago much interest was created in scientific circles by the following circumstance, which I narrate from memory. A lady, an acquaintance of Mr. Stead, was reported to have been at one and the same time in her own house at Bayswater and also in the chapel at Wimbledon where Mr. Stead worshipped. An eminent man of science, whose name it is not necessary to mention, thought it more probable that the lady was conveyed bodily to Wimbledon by spirits than that her mere astral body was present there while her material body was in Bayswater. The body, in any case, left the chapel when the collection of alms and oblations began, having no astral light, in the way of silver, to shine before men. My own theory was neither that of spirits nor of an astral body.



THE PAINTINGS ON THE CUPOLA OF MADONNA DI VICO.

The general action of the scene seems to point to the Virgin ascending to Heaven upon a billowy mass of clouds, "The Assumption," as it is generally called, which is the subject of the whole composition. The view is taken looking upwards.



ONE OF THE HOLY-WATER STOUPS IN MADONNA DI VICO.

There are two beautiful marble fountains upheld by child angels with cherub heads on either side of the entrance from the main vestibule. They decorate the space leading to the dome.



# WHAT COUNTRY HAS THE FAIREST WOMEN? SPAIN'S ANSWER.

TYPES OF THE WORLD'S BEAUTY.—No. IV.



—AMPAIRO—



—ROSARIO—  
(Gipsy)



—ARMEN—  
(Madrid popular type)

—D. S. V. E. I. O.—  
(Seville)



—FARRUCA—  
(Galician Peasant)



—VISANTETA—  
(Valencia)



—PEPITA—



—DOLORES—

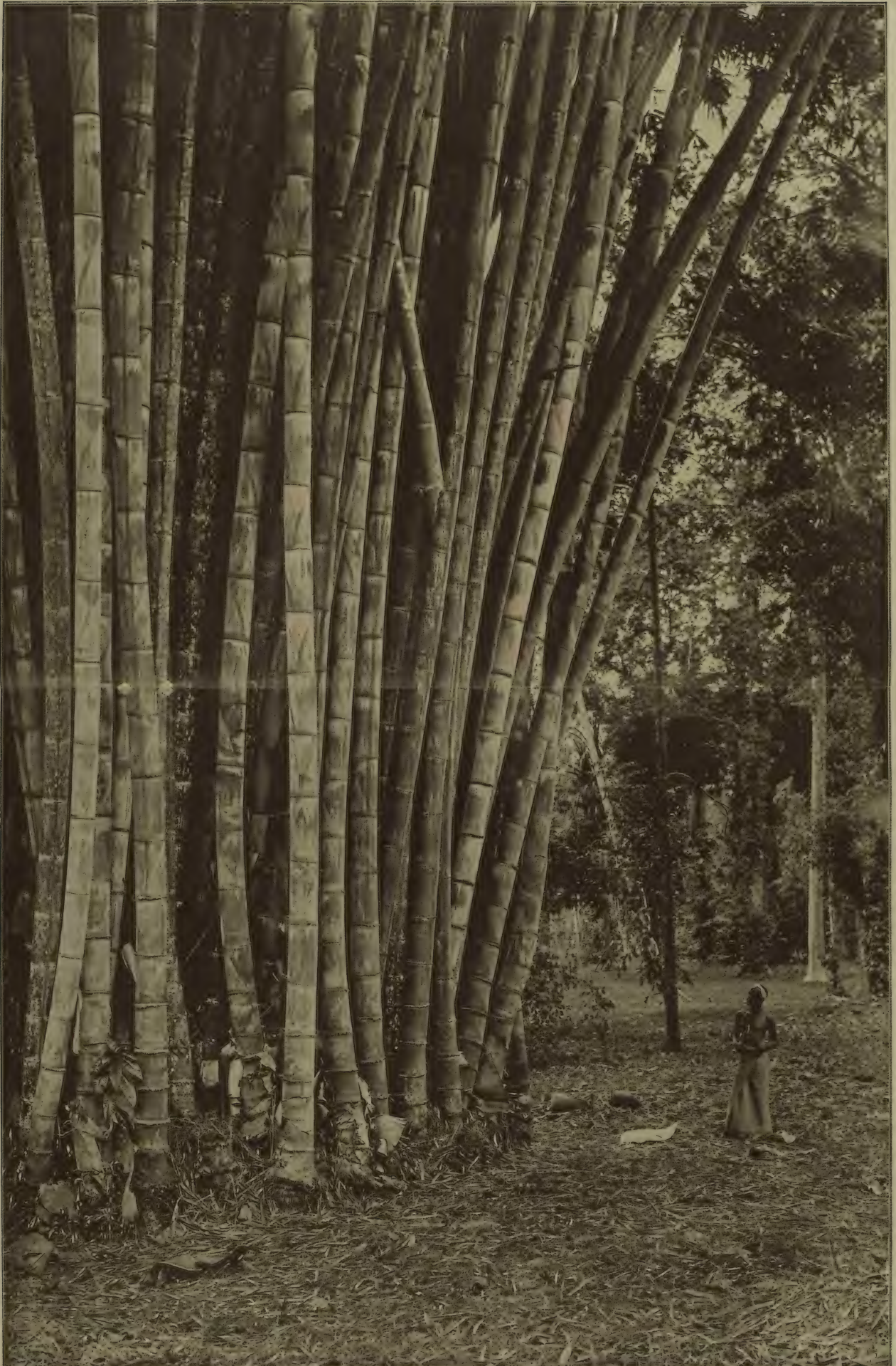
TYPES OF SPANISH BEAUTY.

DRAWN BY SIMONT.



# NATURE'S BEANSTALK FOR A CINGALESE JACK.

Photographed by HENRIE G. PAMING, F.R.S.E.



THE GROWTH OF A FEW WEEKS: THE GIANT BAMBOOS IN THE FAMOUS GARDEN OF PERADENIYA.

These giant bamboos are almost as thick at the base as a man's body, their height exceeds one hundred feet, but the most remarkable thing about them is that they attain their full growth in a few weeks. The clump here photographed is in the Botanical Gardens at Peradeniya, Ceylon. The

density of the bamboo's growth constitutes a great danger, for during a drought it can be ignited by a single spark, which is sometimes supplied by Nature herself. During high winds the friction of one stem upon another sometimes sets these groves on fire, and large tracts of jungle are destroyed.



# A COURT IN THE COLONIES: BUCKINGHAM PALACE REPRODUCED IN CANADA.

PHOTOGRAPH BY THE JARVIS STUDIO.



A DRAWING-ROOM HELD BY EARL GREY, GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA, AFTER THE OPENING OF THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

This interesting flashlight of the Drawing-Room after the recent opening of the Canadian Parliament was taken by special permission of his Excellency Earl Grey. The picture, which includes their Excellencies Earl and Countess Grey, the Governor-General of Canada and his wife, also includes photographs (on the right) of some of the principal Ministers of the Crown—namely, the Hon. W. S. Fielding, Finance Minister; the Hon. Frank Oliver, Minister of Interior; the Hon. Dr. Pugsley, Minister of Public Works. The picture created great interest in Canada on account of its being the first photograph of the kind ever taken at the Canadian capital.



# GIRL-CENTAURS ON THE CANADIAN PRAIRIES: FAIR HORSEWOMEN ON A RANCH.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG.



## RANCHERS' DAUGHTERS ROUNDING UP THE "HOME BUNCH."

Although a horse-ranch is worked entirely by men, such easy work as rounding up the horses used for riding or driving is frequently done by girls when the men are otherwise engaged. From Winnipeg westward across the prairie riding astride by girls is almost universal; in other parts of Canada it is less general. Our drawing was made near Calgary, in Alberta.



## ART · MUSIC · and · the · DRAMA ·



MISS OUIDA MACDERMOTT.

Who has made a hit as Princess Arawanha in "Robinson Crusoe" at the Lyceum.

cause Mr. Hook's long career had taught us the trick of avoiding his canvases upon the Academy's walls. The confession of tedium is no very creditable one to make, for Mr. Hook is a painter of much more vigour and intelligence of technique than the majority of his associates at Burlington House. Millais's extremely dull portrait of Hook, hanging in the centre of the west wall, helps to jade the appetite for the modern painting of the Winter Exhibition.

The first room is, as usual, the early room. A portrait ascribed to Giuliano Bugiardini, and catalogued as a likeness of Michelangelo, is not convincing as to its sitter: he is like the Uffizi portrait, but coarser—a jerry-builder rather than an architect. Sir Cuthbert Quilter's "Mary Tudor," by Lucas de Heere, is puzzling in the reverse way; the exquisite portrait shows "Bloody Mary" as a pale, fragile flower of a woman. She is not like the other portraits, but the fact that her other painters were of a different school, and that he who made the most familiar portrait saw her at quite a different period of life, may reconcile the seeming incompatibility. From the Kann collection, and lent by its purchasers, Messrs. Duveen, come portions of two triptychs by Gerard David that are not so full-bodied in their colour as this master's work could be on occasion. Fairfax Murray's triptych is more interesting, though less grave in style.

Most charming of the pictures in this room is Lord Plymouth's anonymous portrait of Angelo Poliziano. The scholars and poets of Florence in the fifteenth century had the knack of looking like scholars and poets. Poliziano is sweet, intelligent, austere; and if he has not the hardihood of the youth who stands for the youth of Florence in the little Botticelli portrait of the National Gallery, he is nearly as good-looking. On the north wall Mr. Fairfax Murray is the chief exhibitor; the "Virgin and Child and St. John" is a lovely circular panel, full of the true Botticellian spirit. How beautiful-browed is the Madonna!

A lively Ferdinand and Bol—this is the name that sits the most easily on this canvas—is one of the best among the Dutch pictures in the second room. Lent by Mr. Humphry Ward, it is a very creditable example of a style which falls somewhere between the weightiness of a Rembrandt and the liveliness of a Franz Hals, bearing a resemblance to both. Bol usually painted with tighter pigment; on the other hand, Fabritius, to whom some authorities would assign Mr. Ward's canvas, cultivated the strong, weighty freedom of Rembrandt's later period, which is totally unlike the deftness of this "Peasant Woman."

## ART NOTES.

HOGARTH, rather than Hook, makes the chief interest of the Winter Academy. The seas and shores, rocks and rowing-boats of the modern painter are tedious, in spite of their strident and clamorous tones. How well we know the look of a "Gathering Limpets," an "Oyster Beds," or a "Wreckage from the Fruiter"; and, if there are any which we do not know, we must confess it is because Mr. Hook's long career had taught us the trick of avoiding his canvases upon the Academy's walls. The confession of tedium is no very creditable one to make, for Mr. Hook is a painter of much more vigour and intelligence of technique than the majority of his associates at Burlington House. Millais's extremely dull portrait of Hook, hanging in the centre of the west wall, helps to jade the appetite for the modern painting of the Winter Exhibition.



Photo, Reta Martin.

MISS MURIEL BEAUMONT.

Who is playing Agnes in "Dear Old Charlie," at the Vaudeville.

And Bol's word is backed by Mr. Humphry Ward, let us remember. Lord Ribblesdale's "View near Delft," by Cuyp, contains some of the stupid gentry whom



MR. LEWIS WALLER AS JIM CARSTON (CAPTAIN THE HON. JAMES WYNNEGATE) IN "A WHITE MAN," AT THE LYRIC.

"A White Man," which is known in America under the title of "The Squaw Man," is down for production at the Lyric Theatre on the 11th. The scene is the Long Horn Saloon.

Photograph by Foulsham and Banfield, setting by "The Illustrated London News."

Ruskin for ever made ridiculous; but the lovely glow of light in the sky, and upon the landscape, makes Lord Ribblesdale's a delightful example of the master.—E. M.

Agnes  
Miss Muriel Beaumont.Colonel Fishbourne  
(Mr. Edward Fitzgerald).Mrs. Fishbourne  
(Miss Helen Ross).Charlie Ingleton  
(Mr. Charles Hawtrey).Dumphy  
(Mr. Holman Clarke).

"DEAR OLD CHARLIE," AT THE VAUDEVILLE: THE IRONING SCENE.

CHARLIE: Does that feel better?

DUMPHY: Oh, much better.

Photo, Dover Street Studios.

## MUSIC.

IT is a great pity that the Carl Rosa Opera Company elected to substitute "Trovatore" for "Otello" on Tuesday night last, because Verdi's great opera would lend distinction to any season, while "Trovatore" can do little more than confer passing fame upon a barrel-organ. At the same time, the difficulties besetting the management at this time of year are

innumerable. Delicate voices are constantly on the rack. Disappointments are of frequent occurrence. If the Carl Rosa Opera singers can draw a better house to hear them in a cheap and vulgar opera than in a work that is a standing monument to its composer's genius, one can hardly expect them to hesitate. Speaking a few nights ago to a lover of opera, who is a generous patron of Covent Garden, we asked if he had heard the Carl Rosa Company. Twice, he replied; "and I would have gone more often, but really in this weather it is far more pleasant to sit at home than to go out to any entertainment, however good." Doubtless all places of entertainment have felt a little of the frost that has settled on the Metropolis, and we can but hope that the support accorded to the Carl Rosa Company has been sufficient to justify their return another season, for they have done good work and deserve well of the music-loving public.

The armistice in the concert world established by consent of the performers and patrons just before Christmas has hardly been seriously broken down to the present. But this afternoon sees the first Queen's Hall Ballad Concert of the year, and the sixth Broadwood Concert was given on Thursday night. Yet a few days and the smaller halls will be occupied every afternoon and evening. Among the interesting concerts of the near future, the memorial one in honour of Joachim calls for special attention. It will be given at the Queen's Hall on Thursday week next, and the programme will unite the great violinist with the mighty Bach, who towers over all musicians of all time, and Brahms, who was Joachim's great friend. Lady Hallé will be the solo violinist, and the vocalists will be Miss Gleeson White and Mr. Frederick Austin; the London Symphony Orchestra will be conducted by Dr. Allen, of Oxford. It is very fitting that Lady Hallé should have been asked to play at this concert. More than sixty years have passed since this great violinist made her first public appearance at Vienna, nearly sixty years since she played at a Philharmonic Concert. It is worthy

of note in these days, when M. Ysaye's loss has attracted so much attention to the violins of Stradivarius, that Lady Hallé has one of the maker's master works, presented to her thirty years ago or more by the late Duke of Edinburgh, Lord Dudley, and the Earl of Hardwicke.

The Sunday concerts at the Albert Hall remain the special recompense of those who are forced to spend that afternoon in London. Although the orchestra might be held to suffer from the frequent change of conductors, it seems to respond with equal ability. The soloists engaged are of the first class, and the programmes are happily chosen.



Photo, Illustrations Bureau.

MISS DOROTHY CRASKE

As Robinson Crusoe in the Lyceum  
Pantomime.



# IS THE MOTOR SUITED FOR SNOW? TESTS AMONG ALPINE DRIFTS FOR THE NEW-YORK-PARIS RACE.



1. A SHARP TURN IN THE SNOW.  
2. A PLUNGE IN THE SNOW.

3. THE MOTOR ON MONT GENÈVRE.  
4. THE JOURNEY UP MONT GENÈVRE STOPPED BY SNOW.

5. COLLIGNON, DRIVER IN THE PEKING-TO-PARIS RACE, EXCHANGES  
CHINESE COOLIES FOR FRENCH ALGERIAN SOLDIERS.

The competitors in the New-York-Paris motor-race will have to fight their way through the snows of Alaska and Siberia, and in order to discover what effect deep drifts will have on a motor-car, experiments have been made on Mont Genève by Collignon, who drove in the Peking-Paris race, and other motorists. They ascended the mountain, which is about four thousand feet, and then attempted to traverse the plateau, which was covered with snow to a depth of about three feet. The motor sank in the drifts, stuck fast, and had to be pulled out backwards by a gang of men. The trials, however, were considered satisfactory, and neither altitude nor temperature had any noteworthy effect upon the carburation. The results of the experiments may be useful to Lieutenant Shackleton, who hopes to reach the South Pole on a specially constructed car.—(PHOTOGRAPHS NOS. 1, 2, AND 5 BY TOPICAL.)



# MOTORS FOR SNOW AND ICE: THE AUTOMOBILE ADAPTED TO THE SLEIGH.



1. A TANDEM SLEDGE: THE END OF A LABORIOUS ASCENT.

2. A MOTOR-SLEDGE DRIVEN BY A SPIKED CENTRAL WHEEL.

3. ANOTHER FORM OF MOTOR-SLEDGE WITH A CENTRAL WHEEL.

4. A MOTOR-SLEDGE DRIVEN BY AN AIR-SCREW.

5. A MOTOR-SLEDGE DRIVEN BY AN AIR-PROPELLER AND A NEVER-ENDING SCREW.

A great many experiments have recently been made in motor-sledges, which some Arctic explorers favour as a means of reaching the Pole. In one of the sledges here shown the motive power is the same as that of the bicycle, others are driven by a wheel with spikes or projections that catch the ice, and the last two are propelled in the same way as the air-ship. The fifth sledge has, however, an auxiliary power in a never-ending screw placed parallel to the sledge's direction, and biting its way along the ice. It is the invention of Herr Holzhauser, an engineer of Augsburg. He has attained a speed of over forty miles an hour with his machine.



# A FUNERAL ON THE ICE: A CURIOUS CUSTOM AMONG THE WENDS.

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK FROM A SKETCH BY E. HOSANG.



MOURNERS ON SKATES: A STRANGE FUNERAL PROCESSION.

Among the Wends, a remnant of the ancient Slavonic race inhabiting the Spreewald, a region enclosed by an arm of the Spree about fifty miles south of Berlin, all the traffic is carried on waterways. In winter funeral processions pass along the ice. The coffin is carried on a sledge, and is drawn by six mourners, who wear long black streamers on their hats. The whole company goes on skates, and the women wear the ancient national costume.



## ARCHAEOLOGY

THE GREAT SPHINX & THE PYRAMID OF KHAFFES  
GIZA - EGYPT

## THE TUAREGS.

TO modern geographers the tribes of the Sahara present an attractive problem, for our knowledge of the races that frequent the desert is still far from complete. Various missions — French, English, and German — have attempted the solution of their ethnical origin, but the scraps of information that have been gathered by these means have served merely to enhance interest in the subject. Among the various elements composing the population, the several branches of the Tuaregs are the most prominent, a more profound attention attaching to their history than to that of others because of their supposed connection with the Crusaders. True sons of the great desert, through their marauding proclivities they are at once the terror of the pastoral tribes and the curse



FREE FROM THE RESTRAINT OF THE HAREM: A GROUP OF TUAREG WOMEN.

In accordance with Moslem custom the Tuareg women are veiled, but not very closely. They wear something that resembles a yashmak, but they are allowed very great freedom, and are less secluded than the women of any other Mohammedan people.

of the trading caravan. Exclusively in possession of Central Sahara, the various confederations of the Tuaregs at the same time are widely scattered, appearing sporadically in the western areas of the desert, as well as on the borders of Morocco and Algeria.

There are two degrees of habitation in the regions of the Sahara: the mountain districts where the condensation of atmospheric moisture results in a moderate rainfall, and the oases. Between these two there is but the choice of the desert itself, and the Tuaregs, always intent on their own safety, are located in the upland zones, where the hills serve as a refuge from the attacks of their victims. The principal divisions of these people are on the left bank of the Middle Niger, where the Awellimiden may be found; in the highland stretches of the Azbar region, where the Kel-Ui are settled; in the plateaus of the Ahaggar range, held by the Hoggar; and in the Tasili tableland, where dwell the Azjer. The Hoggar and the Azjer are less powerful than the more southerly situated divisions, but it is only within very recent years that anything has been known of the Awellimiden, whose chief centre is established in the Adghag district. Unlike the bulk of the Tuaregs, the Kel-Ui have freely intermixed with negroid stock of a Hausa or Songhai descent, since traces of this strain still linger at places in the west. In general, negroid distribution affects,

## CRUSADER'S ARMOUR TAKEN FROM THE TUAREGS.

Photograph from Lieutenant Boyd Alexander's "From the Niger to the Nile," reproduced by permission of the publisher, Mr. Edward Arnold.

to the complete exclusion of any other racial element in the same degree, the east central section of the Sahara, with a trend northwards and north-eastwards from Lake Chad.

The prevalence of the darker colour elsewhere in the Sahara region, and in particular along the slave-caravan routes, is, although attributable to an aboriginal race of negroid affinities, better thought to have developed from intercourse with the caravan slaves, since it is in the oases frequented by these caravans that the darker elements prevail over the lighter complexions to be seen further afield. So far from being of a negroid type, then, the Tuaregs, with this one exception, the Kel-Ui, as already mentioned, are of a bronze rather than of a black cast of countenance, with the grace and agility of the Arab, and a courage, fearlessness, and carriage that suggest untrammelled liberties and an independence enjoyed through many centuries. In point of fact, a state of complete freedom has always distinguished the Tuaregs, who from time immemorial have been described by the habit of preying upon their neighbour. Belonging to a horse-riding race and living in the heart of the desert, mounted bands, armed with long, delicate lances, short swords, and not infrequently rifles, appear constantly on the confines of civilisation to loot indiscriminately village, caravan, or garrison-point. Their attack was so fiercely and so rapidly executed,

that the existence of the Tuaregs has engendered a feeling of insecurity along the caravan routes of the Sahara. Recognising no laws of subjection save force, and preferring death to captivity, they are a robber

## TRAVEL



ON THE BANKS OF THE NILE

race, and have carried on their depredations whenever opportunity presented itself. In some ways they resemble the Turcomans of the Turkestan steppe, and much as the Russians have exacted a little obedience from the Turcomans, so the French in Morocco, Algiers, and French West Africa are gradually suppressing the turbulent propensities of the Tuaregs; but the task is laborious, and after considerable effort little appreciable difference is really to be observed. In the meantime, the risks to which the caravans were subjected have precipitated in many cases the decline of the caravan trade. As a consequence, much land has been withdrawn from cultivation, and the ruin of many caravan centres has been brought about. These conditions, it is thought, will disappear when the various schemes for railway construction which the French West African authorities have under consideration have been reduced to a working basis. But until this counter movement has been taken, many districts will remain solitary and desolate, abandoned by the inhabitants in the uncertainty that attended their future through the operations of the Tuaregs.

The connection of the Tuaregs with the Crusaders is necessarily vague, but it is believed to be indicated by the cross which figures in the ornamentation of many pieces of their equipment, on their swords and shields, as on the pommels of their saddles, and in the embroidery of their shoes. Their dress, too, is unusual, and singularly suggestive of some



A RELIC OF THE WARS OF THE CROSS: A SWORD WITH THE MALTESE CROSS BELOW THE HILT.



THE PREVALENCE OF THE CROSS IN THE DECORATION OF TUAREG ARMS AND ARMOUR.

The most usual decoration for the arms and armour of the Tuaregs is the cross. They carry cross-hilted swords, which have certainly come down from the Crusaders, and the cross is even more perfectly shown on the hilts of their daggers. Elaborate decorations, founded upon the cross, occur on the front of their shields. The same design is found on their sandals.

Frank tradition. The head, bound with a cloth, is occasionally crowned by a crest. At the same time, two folds of the cloth round the head take the place of the vizor in the helmets of the Crusaders, one fold dropping as far as the eyes, while the other fold, fitting to the neck, and serving as a guard to the throat and lower part of the face, can be drawn up to meet it. A cloth shirt, kept in a pouch by a belt, to which is strapped a great sword, flops about their knees, a shield swings on the arm, and a lance is firmly grasped in the hand. Pantaloon, larger than the Arab pattern and reaching lower than the leg, complete the costume, with the exception of sandals of a peculiar type, which are invariably put on at the end of a march and never otherwise worn, the Tuareg riding and walking with naked feet.

Capable of great endurance and of strong physique, they are devoted to a warlike life, and, with a passion for stirring adventures and a love for sword and equestrian exercises, they have the qualities of troubadours; for the warriors delight in singing to their women epics that they have composed in honour of love and liberty.



# MOSLEMS WHO BEAR THE CROSS: THE CRUSADERS' DESCENDANTS IN THE SAHARA.

PHOTOGRAPH BY THE ARNAUD CORTIER MISSION.



A STRANGE COMBAT WITH CRUSADERS' WEAPONS IN THE DESERT: THE NOMAD TUAREGS OF THE SAHARA.

The nomad Tuaregs of the Sahara are supposed to be the descendants of the Crusaders, for they possess arms and armour which are unmistakably of Crusading origin. The chief ornament of most of their equipment is the cross. It appears on their shields and on the pommel of their saddles. The Tuaregs are Moslems; but are looked upon as strangers in Islam. Their favourite games are mimic tourneys, and they have many other traditions of chivalry. On another page will be found a fuller account of the Tuaregs.



# FROM THE WORLD'S MUSEUM: CURIOSITIES ON LAND AND SEA.



*Photo. Shepstone.*

A SIGHT THAT FASCINATED KUROKI: THE SPLASH OF A GREAT LOG DESCENDING AN AMERICAN LUMBER-CHUTE.

The photograph fascinated General Kuroki when he visited a big lumber-camp in Canada. The great logs are sent down to the river on a chute, and are brought sharp up by a barrier called the "chuck." As they reach the water they send up a wave about twenty-five feet high.



*Photo. Jones.*

A UNIQUE PHOTOGRAPH: THE SPLASH OF A STEADY STEAMER IN A HEAVY SEA.

The photograph was taken from the bridge of the Canadian Pacific liner the "Empress of Japan" near Victoria, British Columbia. It shows her cleaving a very heavy sea with her bow. The Canadian Pacific liners are remarkable for their steadiness even in the roughest weather.

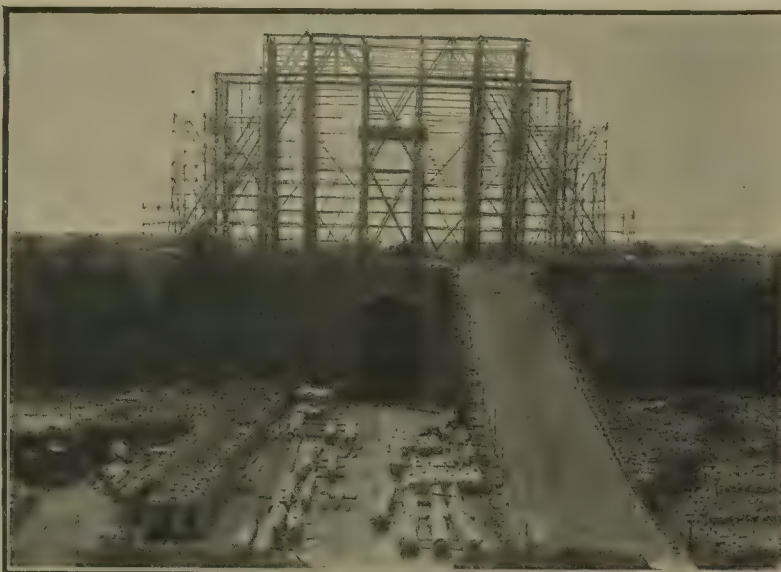
## A STUDY IN WAVES: TWO HUGE SPLASHES IN RIVER AND OCEAN.



*Photo. Shepstone.*

GROWING CROPS IN PAPER BAGS: AN AMERICAN GRAIN-NURSERY.

At the Maine Experimental Agricultural Station the standing heads of corn and wheat are tied up in tissue paper to prevent the escape of the seed and to protect the ears from birds. Each bundle is thrashed separately, and from the result the average yield of each plant is calculated.



NO SCAMPING IN PEKING: AN ELABORATE INCLINED PLANE.

The great Southern Gate of Peking, burnt by the Boxers, has been rebuilt. The scaffolding was very elaborate and curious, and the materials were taken up on a solidly built inclined plane. The gate under the tower is opened only for the passage of the Emperor.



*Photo. Trapp.*

A CURIOUS WEDDING-CARRIAGE: A NATIVE MARRIAGE-CART AT JAMNAGAR.

The cart used at the humbler native weddings is drawn by bullocks. The main part of the vehicle is a quaint model of a saddled bullock, which hardly flatters the original, although the air of the wooden animal is more imperious than that of the living.



*Photo. Trapp.*

A STUFFY HANSOM: WHERE LADIES DO NOT DRIVE IN COMFORT.

When the women of a Rajput family travel, the observance of the Purdah requires that they shall be closely concealed in a draped carriage. The curtains are of embroidered cloth-of-gold. On the wheels are cymbals. Every carriage has an armed guard.





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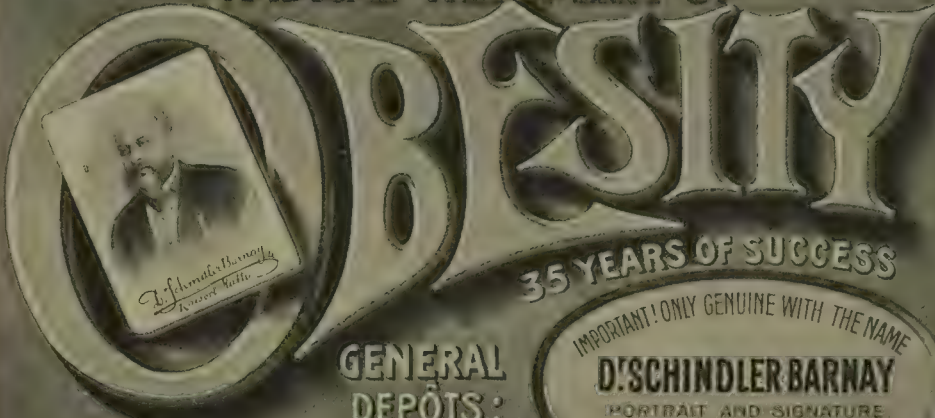
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## LADIES' PAGE.

IT is quite *commencement du siècle* (did not Mother Shipton prophesy long ago that "the twentieth century should be the century of women's progress"?) that women are always invited to share in any new enterprise connected with public interests. The latest illustrations of this modern tendency to invite our co-operation are seen in the new Imperial Colonial Club, and in the Franco-English Exhibition that will be the great London event next season. Both are "big things," and in both the value of women's assistance is being practically admitted. The new club referred to is being organised under very distinguished patronage, and arrangements have been made provisionally to lease for it the houses at the corner of Stratton Street that were during last century the well-known London home of the late Baroness Burdett-Coutts, and of her father before her—numbers 80 and 81, Piccadilly. The good Baroness's drawing-room is to be the special drawing-room of the lady members of the new club, and a bust of the late honoured mistress of the house is to be a prominent feature in the decorations. The idea of the club is to provide a centre for Colonial visitors of good social position, where they will meet British friends, and where the Imperial idea shall be fostered by private hospitality and social intercourse. Ladies and gentlemen are both eligible for membership, and the first secretary is a lady.

With regard to the Franco-British Exhibition at Shepherd's Bush, the fine buildings which are rising rapidly on what was recently a barren waste may not perhaps equal, but at any rate will bear some comparison with those of the great Paris Exhibitions, and even with the exquisitely beautiful White City raised for the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893. Amongst the twenty beautiful palaces of the Franco-English Exhibition there is to be one specially devoted to Women's Work, and of this section the Countess of Jersey is President, with a long list of peeresses on her general committee. The historical exhibit will include portraits and autographs of deceased distinguished women, and relics and records of the women of all ages and all nations. An interesting department, for space in which it is to be hoped many private individuals will forthwith make application, is that of inventions of every description made by women. Cookery can include only jams, pickles, sauces, and such-like preserved articles, and so cannot be very interesting; but photography, philanthropic work, and all the feminine arts and crafts—such as needlework, lace-making, embroidery, enamels, bookbinding, book-illumination, drawings, etc.—ought to make us an interesting show.

There is a very considerable objection to be made in principle to having such a section, in that the immensely larger portion of the work done by women, even of that which they perform in industries and manufactures, let alone in the business of domestic



A SUMPTUOUS EVENING GOWN.

Silk Ninon woven with a darker edging builds this very handsome dress. It is trimmed with raised chiffon embroidery and bands of ribbon velvet.

life which is and ever must be women's chief industry, cannot be separately shown in this manner; and therefore a most inadequate idea is presented under the name of "an exhibition of women's work," of the share that women actually are taking in the work of the world. Even in such achievements as can be exhibited, and which are at the same time purely individual, such as the painting of pictures, the best women workers will not themselves agree to be represented in a special "woman's" exhibition; they claim admission to the fine-art section, and do not willingly allow their works to be relegated to any display labelled exclusively as feminine, where they are afraid of meeting what Mrs. Browning complained of: "Men who praise a book, Not as mere work, but as mere women's work; Expressing the comparative respect Which means the absolute scorn." Nevertheless, even with this drawback in mind, we may be sure that the display over which Lady Jersey presides will be very interesting, and, within its limits, creditable to the womanhood of our day.

Soft and supple materials are in the highest favour for evening wear. The chiffon velvets are more pliable and graceful in draping this winter even than they were last, though they seemed perfect before. The newest sort of satin, known as "meteor," is of the like character—I mean very soft and pliable—and has beautiful lights and shades. Roman satin, which is, of course, a mixture of wool and silk, is also frequently used for Empire dresses and tea-gowns, for it has exactly the combination of merit now looked for, firmness with soft draping qualities—no harshness, no "standing alone" sort of faculty, is desired. Satin combines particularly well with tulle and chiffon. A model gown for a dance was in pale-blue tulle over meteor satin of almost the same shade, and bands of the satin, the widest band near the knee, and graduated smaller bands to the end of the train, were placed upon the tulle, and decorated sparingly with gold paillettes scattered over the satin bands irregularly. The corsage was of the satin, with bretelles of tulle, and a square-shaped piece fell loosely in front of coarse filet lace embroidered in gold. This gown had great *chic*, but was run close in the race for admiration by a rose-pink satin draped over with one layer of chiffon of the same shade, the two fabrics held together by lines of sparkling silver embroidery down each seam. The design of this gown being of the Empire period, these embroideries ran up from the feet to the bust, where the whole was finished off by a berthe of lace, a few inches wide, fastened on in front with a large bow of black tulle lightly spangled with silver. Sequins have been just a little out of fashion's favour, and in Paris they are still in diminished use, but Queen Alexandra's patronage of glittering embroidery on her Court gowns has revived the fashion in London. FILOMENA.

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The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE  
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THE ÉLITE OF HAIR TONICS.  
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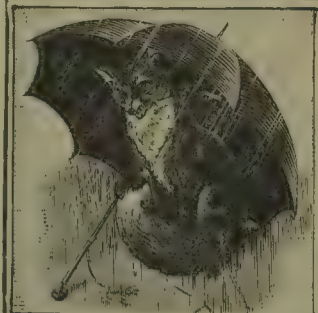
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will also be found very efficacious in cases of  
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Admitted by the Profession to be the most Valuable  
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Of all Chemists, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., & 4s. 6d.



# WELL-KNOWN COMEDIAN'S RESOLUTION.

## HOW HE PROFITED BY ADVICE.

"Information that cannot be too widely known," he says.

One of the best traits of human nature is that when a man (or woman) discovers a good thing, he straightway proceeds to tell it unto others.

This is just what has happened in the case of Mr. Will Hebden, the well-known variety theatre comedian, whose "Teddy Smiles," "Jocularity," "Napoleon at St. Helena," &c., are well known to all lovers of musical comedies.



Mr. WILL HEBDEN, the well-known Comedian. (From a recent photo.)

Mr. Hebden has discovered a good thing, and he is now desirous of others profiting in the same way that he has himself. Accordingly he has written for publication the letter which is given here. This letter, it should be pointed out, bears reference to a remarkably useful article published in these columns about two months ago. The article described a method of what is referred to as "Hair Drill." The author of the article assured

readers that the most wonderfully gratifying results would attend the carrying out of this "Hair Drill"—and, true enough, the results have been most astonishingly successful in the cases of thousands of *The Illustrated London News* readers.

Perhaps the largest class among those who carried out the "Hair Drill" were men who confessed to baldness of different degrees of actuality. Some men's temples showed its devastating touch, others' foreheads were "retreating," yet others' heads showed "a small patch on the top," while quite an alarming proportion simply stated "baldness."

Mr. Hebden's case came under the last mentioned. The following letter tells how serious was his baldness:—

Dear Sir,

Having read your "Hair Drill," and being completely bald on the top of the head for a considerable time, I resolved to profit by your advice and give it a fair trial. As I have only practised "Harlene Hair Drill" for two months, the result has been simply marvellous. To my surprise and pleasure, the hair is quickly growing again, thanks to your excellent remedy.

I will recommend it to all my friends, as I think it cannot be too widely known.

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

WILL HEBDEN.

Unfortunately, space does not allow of our here and now publishing the—as Mr. Hebden puts it—"information that cannot be too widely known"—namely, information how to carry out "Hair Drill" for the growth and improvement of the hair.

It is some weeks since the offer of the necessary material and information free of charge was made, and now is a fitting opportunity to state that any readers who have not yet tried "Hair Drill" may learn how to do so, and be also supplied with the "Harlene for the Hair" necessary, free of cost, by filling up and sending in the following coupon to the address given therein.

That the hair can be given new life is proved by the case of Mr. Hebden. It is only a case of the proper hair-growing conditions being required. These conditions are supplied in the "Harlene Hair Drill." The latter will absolutely arrest falling hair—clear away and check dandruff or scurf—add lustre to lustreless hair—often brittle hair—stop splitting of hair, and will also wonderfully improve both the quantity and the quality of everybody's hair.

This is a most deliberate statement, and is guaranteed by the high reputation of the Edwards' "Harlene" Co., whose world-renowned preparation is used by the leaders of every Royal Court in Europe.

The coupon printed hereunder should be filled up and sent to-day (with 3d. stamps for carriage), when the special gift bottle of "Harlene" will be immediately forwarded to any part of the world. (If called for no charge is made.)

Used by Royalty and the nobility everywhere, "Harlene for the Hair," price 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. per bottle, may be obtained from chemists and stores throughout the world, or will be sent post free on receipt of postal order.

In conclusion, it may be added that no greater mistake can be made than resorting to internal remedies, which will only disorganise and ruin the constitution, or by using cheap, worthless remedies, which will only aggravate hair unhealthiness.



Mr. Hebden practising "Hair Drill," which he recommends to readers of "The Illustrated London News."

### "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" COUPON.

To EDWARDS' HARLENE CO., 95 and 96, High Holborn, London, W.C.:—In accordance with the offer to *The Illustrated London News* readers please send me (free of charge) Trial Bottle of "Harlene for the Hair," and full information how to carry out "Hair Drill." I enclose three penny stamps for postage for either of the following—

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|---------------|------------------|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Dry Hair.  | 3. Thin Hair.    | 5. Brittle Hair.   | 7. Baldness.   | 9. Scurfy Hair. |
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SKIN AND COMPLEXION.**  
Entirely Removes and Prevents all ROUGHNESS,  
REDNESS, IRRITATION, CHAPS, &c., and

**KEEPS THE SKIN SOFT,  
SMOOTH AND WHITE** AT ALL SEASONS.

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Bottles, 1s., 1s. 9d., 2s. 6d. each. Of all Chemists and  
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**SHAPED TO WIND  
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Made in various qualities and colours. Shade Cards on application.

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## THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

IN the matter of the use of those particularly objectionable warning instruments known as syrens, I greatly fear that our own authorities will have to take a leaf from the book of the Paris police, and forbid them entirely. The appeal uttered by the Club in May last appears to have but little effect with a small minority, who are callousness itself to anyone's convenience, comfort, or enjoyment but their own. There is no necessity for the use of anything more potent than a good deep-toned, far-

When it became known that the R.A.C. intended a split with its own offspring, the Motor Union, it was very rightly presumed that the Club would offer some alluring scheme to the provincial clubs, which would retain and attract their allegiance. Such a scheme, still open to amendment, has been submitted to the clubs, and proposes to associate the provincial clubs and kindred associations with the Club, for the furtherance of all work necessary to the progress and best interests of automobilism all up and down the country. These bodies will become Associates of the Royal Automobile Club, by which it is suggested that they

R.A.C. Part II., the Work of the Motor Union. Part III. Some Misapprehensions; and Part IV. Its Future Policy. In Part III. many others beside the writer will be gratified to note a distinct denial of any intention on the part of the Motor Union to trade, or that it has ever been connected directly or indirectly with any trading organisation other than its own insurance company. It is well that plain speaking should be indulged in with respect to the rumours obtaining in connection with the matter, which were perhaps fostered by the fact that No. 1, Albemarle Street has been nearly settled by various companies connected with motoring.



THE POINT WHERE THE CAR LEFT THE TRACK.



THE EXTRAORDINARY END OF THE CAR'S CAREER.

Photos. Topical.

## THE EXTRAORDINARY PLUNGE OF A MOTOR-CAR AT BROOKLANDS TRACK.

While Mr. H. C. Tryon, on a 60-h.p. Napier car, was trying to beat the 50 miles, 100 miles, one hour, and two hours record on the Brooklands course, his right hand back tyre burst, and the car, turning completely round, left the track just when it was close to the bridge over the car entrance to the competitors' enclosure. The Napier just escaped the parapet of the bridge, and plunged down the sandy bank. It then leaped clean across the road, knocked down the wire-fence, and the telegraph post on the other side, and turned on its side, throwing Mr. Tryon out. Mr. Tryon, who had stuck to the steering-wheel until he was thrown out, was injured, but is progressing favourably. The speed of the car at the time of the accident was 75 miles an hour.

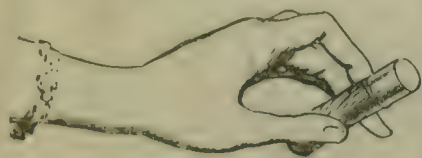
reaching; bulb-operated horn, or an electrically actuated sander like the Wagner, where the sustained note is extremely effective and by no means objectionable when the trembler is properly timed. The sustained sound is useful in attracting the attention of drivers of carts and covered vans, who seldom appear to hear the ordinary horn until the car is right upon them. But syrens, exhaust cut-outs, and similar abominations, which are as objectionable to the considerate and law-abiding motorist as they are to the public, must be suppressed.

will be raised in importance, and will receive the heartiest support of the Club when dealing with all local affairs vital to automobilism.

Following immediately upon the announcement of the arranged split between the R.A.C. and the Motor Union, the latter body has issued a pamphlet of some length, in which the position and future policy of the Motor Union is clearly and carefully discussed. It is divided into four heads. Part I., dealing with the History of the Motor Union and its relation with the

All motorists should read the manifesto to which reference is made above.

A valuable suggestion to the effect that the R.A.C. shall at once undertake a careful series of experiments to determine the many vexed points surrounding side-slip is made in the editorial columns of a late issue of the *Autocar*. Such a series of experiments, carried out by men of known experience, would appear most appropriate at a moment when the road effects of non-skids is being so keenly discussed.



Should you be out on a winter's morn,  
Your lips are apt to be frayed and torn;  
Just carry in reticule, purse or muff,  
A little tube of the lovely stuff  
Called Lypsyl.

Lypsyl for Tender Lips.

Prepared by THE VINOLIA CO.  
Of all Chemists, 6d. and 1s.

Made to a formula of the Liverpool Throat Hospital.

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A Boon to all Public Speakers, Vocalists, &c.

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Brochure from E. KIECHLE, General Manager, Etablissement, VERNET-LES-BAINS, FRANCE.

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The occupant can instantly change the position of the Seat, Back, or Leg-REST to accommodate the body in every desirable position for rest and comfort. They are made in various styles and qualities, meeting every demand of necessity or luxury.

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CLEAR THE SCALP, ALLAYS ITCHING, AND HEALS HUMORS WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS.

Warm shampoos with Cuticura Soap and light dressings of Cuticura, purest and sweetest of emollients, at once stop falling hair, remove crusts, scales and dandruff, destroy hair parasites, soothe irritated, itching surfaces, stimulate the hair follicles, loosen the scalp skin, supply the roots with energy and nourishment and make the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp, when all else fails. Complete external and internal treatment for every humor, from pimples to scrofula, from infancy to age, consisting of Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills, may now be had of all chemists. A single set is often sufficient to cure.

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**"Paisley Flour"**

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—the sure raising powder.

If you are a beginner you will improve quickly with practice, and you cannot help beginning well with "Paisley Flour."

Delicious little Dinner Loaves and milk bread can be made with little practice by following carefully the recipes in the 7d. and 3½d. packets. They are so light that they may be eaten as soon as cool, with all the fragrance of the freshly baked.

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**FOR THE COMPLEXION & TOILET**

ALSO FOR THE NURSERY and roughness of the Skin.  
HYGIENIC & PREPARED with PURE & HARMLESS MATERIALS.  
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**MONKEY BRAND**

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**IT POLISHES,**  
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AND  
puzzles  
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brighter friend.

**MAKES COPPER LIKE GOLD,**  
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**PAINT LIKE NEW.**



to brighten the Earth.

**WON'T WASH CLOTHES.**

LEVER BROTHERS, LIMITED, PORT SUNLIGHT, ENGLAND.



## ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

THE ladies of Southwark diocese have collected nearly £3000 towards the cost of vestries for the Cathedral, leaving less than £400 to be raised. Furniture for the vestries will be given, and the Bishop of Kingston has presented an oak chest for the needlework. A library for the use of the clergy and others is being formed at the Chapter House, Southwark.

In view of the Pan-Anglican Congress, Mrs. Creighton is interesting herself in the need for women in the mission field. She thinks that schools and colleges might do a great deal more in interesting girls in missions and bringing before them the needs of the heathen world. As Mrs. Creighton says—"Parents who would never object to a marriage which took their daughter to India or the Colonies will often refuse permission for her to offer herself as a missionary, or, at least, will not make it easy for her to do so. They, too, need that living interest in missions which will make them gladly give their best to the cause. To have a son or daughter in the foreign mission field should indeed be a subject for family pride."

The Dean of Canterbury has been visiting Aberdeen, and on the Sunday after Christmas delivered the annual Murtle Lecture. The Dean preached on the same Sunday morning from the University pulpit in King's College.

Among the Nonconformists, there is no sign that Watch Night services are going out of favour. They have always been important events in the Methodist year, and Congregationalists, Baptists, and Presbyterians in London gradually learned to adopt them. A certain disappointment spreads over any well-organised Christian community if it is announced that no Watch Night service will be held. It is easy to raise objections to these late gatherings, but the good in them far outweighs the evil. Even if it is true that a few belated public-house frequenters find their way to sleeping-places in the dark pews, the majority of the worshippers are sincere and honest people.

The *Guardian* remarks that "the old grievance about the ringing of church bells is cropping up again." In this connection it is worth noting that the church bells were very cautiously handled on the last evening of the year, especially in the wealthier districts. At one West London church which is noted for its musical services only a faint tinkling was heard for two or three minutes before eleven o'clock. Such consideration was appreciated by the hospital watchers in the district and by private nurses of the sick. There can be no doubt, as the *Guardian* says, that loud bell-ringing in quiet suburbs, where churches are surrounded by private houses, is a great nuisance. Few people would regret the abolition of the mere "come to church" bell, which, however necessary it may have been when clocks and watches were scarce, has now lost most of its justification.

## CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

HERFORD.—We thought we had admitted a true bill about 1. P to R 3rd for No. 3316. A Black Pawn had been left out at Q R 6th, as we have stated. The difficulty about the address was probably due to a change in the street.

C PLATT (Carlisle).—Thanks for new game. Your last was somehow wrongly transcribed, a move of Black's being left out, and the last half-dozen moves being given to the wrong side. Could you repeat it?

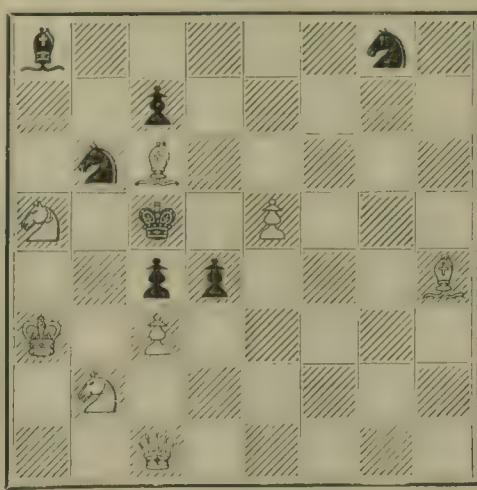
R SCOTT (Berwick).—No; such a move could not be made.

FN STEVENSON (Chester).—(1) We know no better way than to play over the solutions carefully of a selection of good problems, and then try on your own account. (2) It is an open question, and comparisons are odious.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3316 received from Laurent Changuion (St. Helena Bay, Cape Colony) and C A M (Penang); of No. 3317 from Nripendranath Maitra, B.A. (Berhampur, Bengal); of No. 3318 from Scarpa Strudhoff (Vienna), A W Hamilton-Gell (Exeter) and José Dorda (Ferrol); of No. 3321 from Mrs. Kelly (Lymington), José Dorda (Ferrol), A W Hamilton-Gell (Exeter), and Stettin.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3322 received from R C Widdecombe (Saltash), Nellie Morris (Winchelsea), R Scott (Berwick), M A Hunter (Batham), C R Jones, Sorrento, Charles Burnett, G Bakker (Rotterdam), Hereward, Captain J A Challice (Great Yarmouth), A Groves (Southend), G Stillingfleet Johnson (Seaford), F R Pickering (Forest Hill), Thomas Charlton (Clapham Park), Joseph Willcock (Shrewsbury), Black Knight (Bristol), S C Williams (Devonport), F Kent (Hatfield), J I I (Frampton), A W Hamilton-Gell (Exeter), Laura Greaves (Shelton), H R Stephenson (Chelmsford), Shadforth, Fred R Underhill (Norwich), H J Winter-Wood, J Nordlohne (Vienna), F Henderson (Leeds), H S Brandreth (Florence), Stettin, P Daly (Brighton), R Worters (Canterbury), Ernst Mauer (Schöneberg, Berlin), T Roberts, and J Hopkinson (Derby).

PROBLEM No. 3324.—By A. S. ORMSBY.



White to play and mate in two moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3321.—By G. STILLINGFLEET JOHNSON.

WHITE. 1. Q to B 2nd. 2. Q takes Kt. 3. B takes Kt, mate. BLACK. 1. Kt to B 4th (ch). 2. P takes Q. 3. Kt takes Q. 4. Q takes P (ch). 5. Kt to Q 5th. 6. Q to B 8th. 7. Kt takes R. 8. Q takes P (ch). 9. Kt takes Q. 10. Kt takes Q. 11. Kt takes Q. 12. Kt takes Q. 13. Kt takes Q. 14. Kt takes Q. 15. Kt takes Q. 16. Kt takes Q. 17. Kt takes Q. 18. Kt takes Q. 19. Kt takes Q. 20. Kt takes Q. 21. Kt takes Q. 22. Kt takes Q. 23. Kt takes Q. 24. Kt takes Q. 25. Kt takes Q. 26. Kt takes Q. 27. Kt takes Q. 28. Kt takes Q. 29. Kt takes Q. 30. Kt takes Q. 31. Kt takes Q. 32. Kt takes Q. 33. Kt takes Q. 34. Kt takes Q. 35. Kt takes Q. 36. Kt takes Q. 37. Kt takes Q. 38. Kt takes Q. 39. Kt takes Q. 40. Kt takes Q. 41. Kt takes Q. 42. Kt takes Q. 43. Kt takes Q. 44. Kt takes Q. 45. Kt takes Q. 46. Kt takes Q. 47. Kt takes Q. 48. Kt takes Q. 49. Kt takes Q. 50. Kt takes Q. 51. Kt takes Q. 52. Kt takes Q. 53. Kt takes Q. 54. Kt takes Q. 55. Kt takes Q. 56. Kt takes Q. 57. Kt takes Q. 58. Kt takes Q. 59. Kt takes Q. 60. Kt takes Q. 61. Kt takes Q. 62. Kt takes Q. 63. Kt takes Q. 64. Kt takes Q. 65. Kt takes Q. 66. Kt takes Q. 67. Kt takes Q. 68. Kt takes Q. 69. Kt takes Q. 70. Kt takes Q. 71. Kt takes Q. 72. Kt takes Q. 73. Kt takes Q. 74. Kt takes Q. 75. Kt takes Q. 76. Kt takes Q. 77. Kt takes Q. 78. Kt takes Q. 79. Kt takes Q. 80. Kt takes Q. 81. Kt takes Q. 82. Kt takes Q. 83. Kt takes Q. 84. Kt takes Q. 85. Kt takes Q. 86. Kt takes Q. 87. Kt takes Q. 88. Kt takes Q. 89. Kt takes Q. 90. Kt takes Q. 91. Kt takes Q. 92. Kt takes Q. 93. Kt takes Q. 94. Kt takes Q. 95. Kt takes Q. 96. Kt takes Q. 97. Kt takes Q. 98. Kt takes Q. 99. Kt takes Q. 100. Kt takes Q.

## CHESS IN GERMANY.

Game played in the Carlsbad Tournament between Messrs. Mises and Wolf. (Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	Decisive, as its final effect is to open the way for White's Q R P, which must ultimately Queen.	
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd		
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P		
4. P to B 3rd	P to Q 4th	21. B P takes P	
5. K P takes P	Q takes P	22. P takes Kt P	P takes P
6. P takes P	Kt to B 3rd	23. B takes P	R to R sq
7. B to K 2nd	B to K B 4th	24. R to R sq	R to K 3rd
8. Kt to B 3rd	B to Q Kt 5th	25. P to Q R 4th	Kt to Q 2nd
		26. B to B 7th	R to R 3rd
		27. P to R 5th	K to B sq
		28. Q R to Kt sq	K to K 2nd
		29. R to Kt 7th	R to K 4th
		30. P to B 4th	R to K 5th
		31. P to B 3rd	R to K 7th
		32. K to B sq	R to K 3rd

This and the subsequent capture of the Knight do not give Black a desirable game.

9. Castles. 10. P takes B. 11. P to B 4th. 12. P to Q 5th. 13. Kt to Q 4th. 14. B to K 3rd. 15. Kt takes Kt. 16. B to B 3rd. 17. K R takes Q. 18. P to B 5th. 19. P takes B. 20. Q R to Kt sq. 21. P to Q 6th. 22. B takes Kt. 23. Castles. 24. Q to K 5th. 25. Kt to Q Kt 5th. 26. K R to K sq. 27. Kt to B 7th. 28. Q takes Kt. 29. B takes B. 30. P to R 6th. 31. P to R 7th. 32. R takes Kt. 33. R to Kt 7th. 34. R to Kt 7th. 35. R to Kt 7th. 36. R to Kt 7th. 37. R to Kt 7th. 38. R to Kt 7th. 39. R to Kt 7th. 40. R to Kt 7th. 41. R to Kt 7th. 42. R to Kt 7th. 43. R to Kt 7th. 44. R to Kt 7th. 45. R to Kt 7th. 46. R to Kt 7th. 47. R to Kt 7th. 48. R to Kt 7th. 49. R to Kt 7th. 50. R to Kt 7th. 51. R to Kt 7th. 52. R to Kt 7th. 53. R to Kt 7th. 54. R to Kt 7th. 55. R to Kt 7th. 56. R to Kt 7th. 57. R to Kt 7th. 58. R to Kt 7th. 59. R to Kt 7th. 60. R to Kt 7th. 61. R to Kt 7th. 62. R to Kt 7th. 63. R to Kt 7th. 64. R to Kt 7th. 65. R to Kt 7th. 66. R to Kt 7th. 67. R to Kt 7th. 68. R to Kt 7th. 69. R to Kt 7th. 70. R to Kt 7th. 71. R to Kt 7th. 72. R to Kt 7th. 73. R to Kt 7th. 74. R to Kt 7th. 75. R to Kt 7th. 76. R to Kt 7th. 77. R to Kt 7th. 78. R to Kt 7th. 79. R to Kt 7th. 80. R to Kt 7th. 81. R to Kt 7th. 82. R to Kt 7th. 83. R to Kt 7th. 84. R to Kt 7th. 85. R to Kt 7th. 86. R to Kt 7th. 87. R to Kt 7th. 88. R to Kt 7th. 89. R to Kt 7th. 90. R to Kt 7th. 91. R to Kt 7th. 92. R to Kt 7th. 93. R to Kt 7th. 94. R to Kt 7th. 95. R to Kt 7th. 96. R to Kt 7th. 97. R to Kt 7th. 98. R to Kt 7th. 99. R to Kt 7th. 100. R to Kt 7th.

## CHESS IN AMERICA.

Game played in the recent match between the Manhattan and Brooklyn Chess Clubs. (Sicilian Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. Delmar.)	BLACK (Mr. Curt.)	WHITE (Mr. Delmar.)	BLACK (Mr. Curt.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th	21. P takes P	P takes P
2. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd	22. R takes P	
3. P to B 3rd			
P to Q 4th at once, followed by P to Q B 4th, is the more modern method.			
4. P to Q 4th	B to Kt 2nd	23. R to R 5th	P to B 4th
5. Kt takes P	Kt to Q B 3rd	24. B to Q 4th	Q to K B 2nd
6. B to K 3rd	P to Q 3rd	25. Kt to P 4th	B to B 6th
7. B to Q Kt 5th	B to Q 2nd		
8. Castles	Kt to B 3rd	26. B takes Kt	B takes K R
9. P to K R 3rd	Castles	27. B takes B (ch)	K takes B
10. K Kt to K 2nd	P to Q R 1rd	28. Q to Q 4th (ch)	K to Kt sq
11. B to Q 3rd	Kt to K 4th	29. R to Q 3rd	B to Kt 3rd
		30. K Kt to Q 5th	Q R to K sq
		31. R to Kt 3rd	R to K 5th
		32. Q to Q 2nd	Q to Kt 2nd
		33. P to B 3rd	P to Kt 4th
		34. P to K R 4th	K to R sq
		35. P to R 5th	Q to R 2nd (ch)
		36. K to R 2nd	Q to K sq
		37. P to Kt 3rd	B to B 3rd
		38. Kt to Kt 6th (ch)	
		39. Q to R 6th (ch)	Q to R 2nd
		40. Q takes R (ch)	Q to Kt sq
		41. Q takes Q (ch)	Resigns.

Inviting White's reply, but there is nothing very satisfactory otherwise. Showing how worse than useless was his fourteenth move, which must now be made. If Q takes Q, 18. Kt takes P (ch) ought to win easily. 18. B to Kt 6th. 19. P to B 6th. 20. K Kt to B 3rd. 21. Q to Q 2nd. 22. P takes P. 23. P to B 4th. 24. Kt takes P. 25. Q to Q 2nd. 26. Q to Q 2nd. 27. Q to Q 2nd. 28. Q to Q 2nd. 29. Q to Q 2nd. 30. Q to Q 2nd. 31. Q to Q 2nd. 32. Q to Q 2nd. 33. Q to Q 2nd. 34. Q to Q 2nd. 35. Q to Q 2nd. 36. Q to Q 2nd. 37. Q to Q 2nd. 38. Q to Q 2nd. 39. Q to Q 2nd. 40. Q to Q 2nd. 41. Q to Q 2nd. 42. Q to Q 2nd. 43. Q to Q 2nd. 44. Q to Q 2nd. 45. Q to Q 2nd. 46. Q to Q 2nd. 47. Q to Q 2nd. 48. Q to Q 2nd. 49. Q to Q 2nd. 50. Q to Q 2nd. 51. Q to Q 2nd. 52. Q to Q 2nd. 53. Q to Q 2nd. 54. Q to Q 2nd. 55. Q to Q 2nd. 56. Q to Q 2nd. 57. Q to Q 2nd. 58. Q to Q 2nd. 59. Q to Q 2nd. 60. Q to Q 2nd. 61. Q to Q 2nd. 62. Q to Q 2nd. 63. Q to Q 2nd. 64. Q to Q 2nd. 65. Q to Q 2nd. 66. Q to Q 2nd. 67. Q to Q 2nd. 68. Q to Q 2nd. 69. Q to Q 2nd. 70. Q to Q 2nd. 71. Q to Q 2nd. 72. Q to Q 2nd. 73. Q to Q 2nd. 74. Q to Q 2nd. 75. Q to Q 2nd. 76. Q to Q 2nd. 77. Q to Q 2nd. 78. Q to Q 2nd. 79. Q to Q 2nd. 80. Q to Q 2nd. 81. Q to Q 2nd. 82. Q to Q 2nd. 83. Q to Q 2nd. 84. Q to Q 2nd. 85. Q to Q 2nd. 86. Q to Q 2nd. 87. Q to Q 2nd. 88. Q to Q 2nd. 89. Q to Q 2nd. 90. Q to Q 2nd. 91. Q to Q 2nd. 92. Q to Q 2nd. 93. Q to Q 2nd. 94. Q to Q 2nd. 95. Q to Q 2nd. 96. Q to Q 2nd. 97. Q to Q 2nd. 98. Q to Q 2nd. 99. Q to Q 2nd. 100. Q to Q 2nd.

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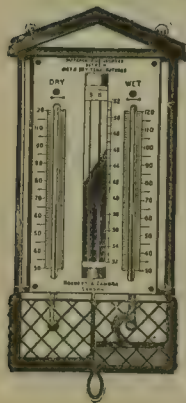
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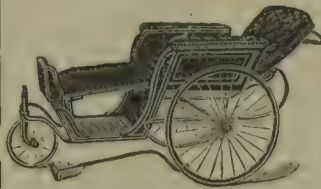
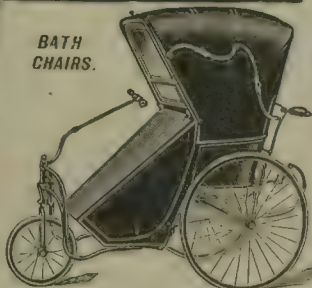
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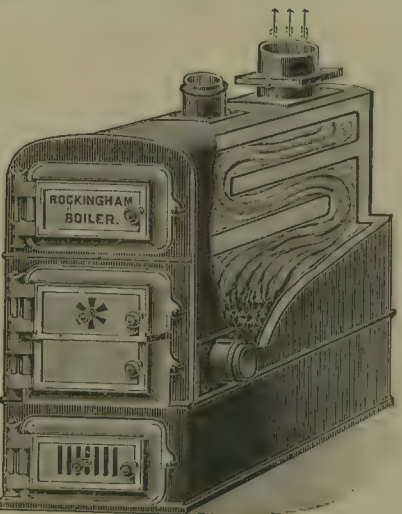
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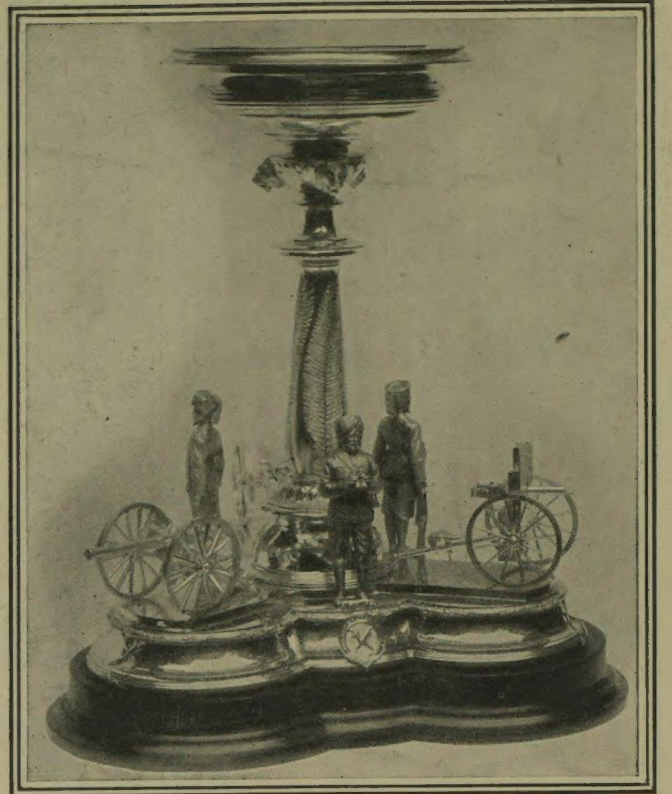
## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated April 10, 1905), with five codicils, of JANE LOUISA, LADY BRAMPTON, of 5, Tilney Street, Park Lane, who died on Nov. 17, was proved on Dec. 31 by the Most Rev. Francis Bourne, Archbishop of Westminster, Lord Edmund Talbot, and Philip Witham, the value of the estate being £316,060. Lady Brampton bequeaths £10,000 and a bust of her husband to the Hospital of St. John and Elizabeth (Grove End Road); an annuity of £250 to her niece, Catherine Reynolds; a picture of Cardinal Manning to the Archbishop of Westminster; a portrait of Lord Brampton by the Hon. J. Collier to the National Portrait Gallery; £100 to Monsignor Johnson; £200 to Bishop Brindle; £100 to the Catholic Truth Society; £200 each to her executors; and £200 to Miss Mary Wimperis. The residue of the property she leaves to Archbishop Bourne absolutely.

The will (dated Sept. 8, 1906) of CHARLES HENRY, BARON NUNBURNHOLME, of 41, Grosvenor Square, and

Warter Priory, Yorks., who died on Oct. 27, was proved on Dec. 30 by Guy Greville Wilson, M.P., the son, and the Earl of Chesterfield, the son-in-law, the value of the estate amounting to £988,386. His Lordship states he had settled £70,000 on his eldest son Charles; £60,000 on his daughter Lady Chesterfield; £36,000 on his daughter Lady Cowley; and £30,000 each on his daughters Mrs. Joan Evelyn Fairfax and Mrs. Gwladys Alice Chaplin; and he appointed the funds of his marriage settlement, subject to the life interest of his wife, to his said daughters Mrs. Fairfax and Mrs. Chaplin. All his shares, but not debentures, in Chas. Wilson, Sons and Co., Limited, are to be divided into four parts, one of which he leaves to his wife for life or widowhood, and then as to one half to his son Charles Henry, and one fourth each to his sons Guy and Gerald, another fourth in trust to pay £1000 a year to Lady Nunburnholme for the upkeep of Warter Priory, and subject thereto for his son Charles Henry, and one fourth each to his sons Guy and Gerald. He gives the Warter estate to his wife for life, and then, as she shall appoint, to his sons; £5000 and part of the furniture to her; a policy for £5000 to each of his sons; £1000 each to the Royal Infirmary and the Seamen's General Orphan Asylum (Hull); £250 each to the Blind Institution and the Orthopaedic Hospital (Hull), the West Hull Liberal Club and Hall, in trust, for such purposes connected with the furtherance of Liberal principles and the mental and moral improvement of the people of Hull; and legacies to servants. The residue of what he may die possessed of he leaves to his wife for life, and then, as she shall appoint, to his seven children.

The will (dated April 26, 1906) of MR. BASIL PYM ELLIS, of Bevendean, Oxshott, Surrey, who died on Oct. 5, has been proved by Mrs. Sarah Ellis, the widow, and Ralph Staples Ellis, the brother, the gross value of the estate being £207,385. He gives £2000 to his wife; £3000 to his sister, Beatrice Elizabeth Jessie

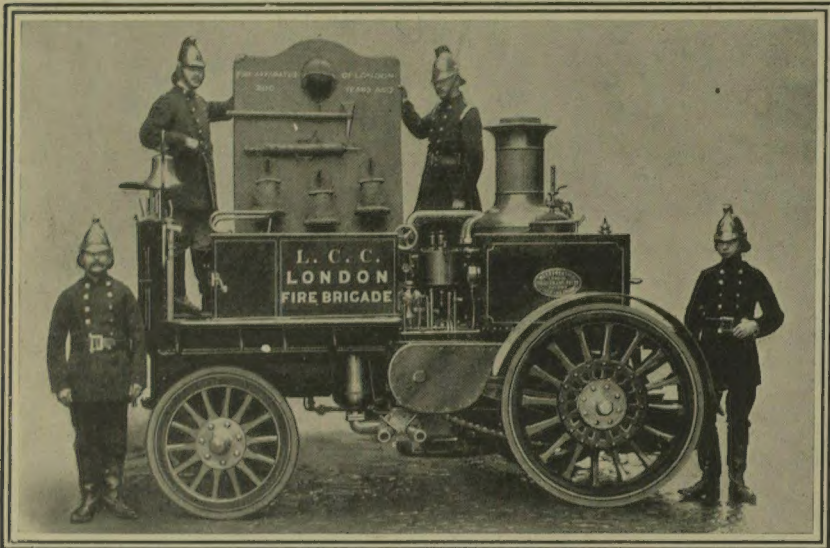


A MESS CENTREPIECE FOR THE MALAY STATES GUIDES.

The centrepiece which has been presented to the Officers' Mess of the Malay States Guides by the Tradesmen of Taiping of all Nationalities, 1907, is the design and workmanship of Messrs Mappin and Webb, Ltd., 158, Oxford Street, W.; 2, Queen Victoria Street, E.C., and 220, Regent Street, W.

Chalk; and £100 each to his executors. All other his estate he leaves to his wife for life, and then for his children.

The following important wills have now been proved—  
 Canon John Allen, D.D., Merlewood, Chislehurst . . . . . £141,721  
 Mr. Thomas Irvine, Aigburth Road and Fenwick Street, Liverpool . . . . . £136,141  
 Mr. John Russell, Hillside, Milton, near Gravesend . . . . . £125,850  
 Mr. William Jacks, LL.D., The Gart, Calander, N.B. . . . . £112,000  
 Mr. Robert Honan, 26, Sidney Place, Wellington Road, Cork . . . . . £82,419



ANCIENT AND MODERN FIRE APPARATUS: AN INTERESTING CONTRAST.

The above illustration shows the progress made in fire-extinguishing appliances during the last two centuries. The old helmet, axe, fire-squirt, and buckets are relics which are now preserved in Merryweather and Sons' museum in the Greenwich Road, and this firm are the makers of the powerful motor steam fire-engine here photographed. This machine has just been supplied to the London Fire Brigade, and is the sixth engine of its type built for the Metropolis. It is of the "Fire King" pattern, with a pumping capacity of 400 gallons per minute, whilst it can run up to thirty miles an hour on the level, and ascend hills with gradients of one in six. The boiler is fired with oil fuel.

*"THE BEST WIFE I EVER HAD! And she swears*



by  
*Beecham's*  
*Pills*



## CANOEING ON LAND: MAORI GIRLS' POI DANCE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE NEW ZEALAND "WEEKLY PRESS."



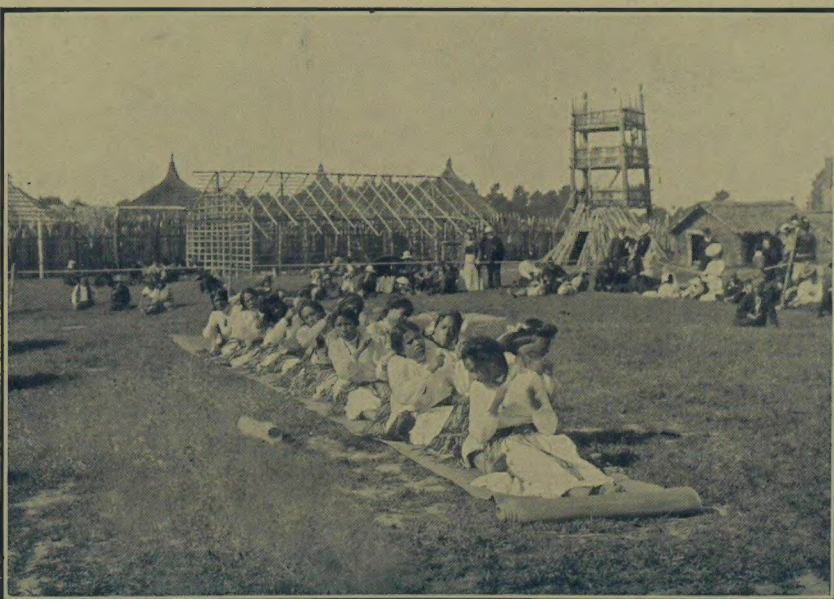
STARTING THE CANOE: A MIMIC VOYAGE ON LAND.



THE MIDDLE OF THE SWING: SMOOTH PADDLING.



THE CREW EXHAUSTED: THE FINISH OF THE POI.



THE CANOE IN VERY ROUGH WATER: THE PADDLERS SUFFER FROM SEA-SICKNESS.



THE CANOE GETS INTO LUMPY WATER AND THE PADDLERS' STROKES ARE LESS REGULAR.

The canoe Poi is one of the most picturesque dances of the Maoris. It is shown here as it was performed by girl dancers at the New Zealand International Exhibition. The crew sit upon a long roll of matting, and take in their hands, instead of paddles, the poi, a small ball suspended at the end of a string of flax. To the music of an accordion the girls go through the action of paddling, and gradually quicken their stroke until they represent the motion of paddling at full speed. In a few minutes they are supposed to be in deep water. The regularity of the action is broken, and the strokes on each side have to be much deeper and stronger. In still rougher water the irregularity becomes greater, and some of the performers are sea-sick. In the last scene all the girls fall back in the canoe exhausted by their efforts.





# THE JUBILEE OF A FAMOUS DEED OF THE MUTINY: HOW LORD ROBERTS WON THE VICTORIA CROSS, JANUARY 2, 1858.

Lord Roberts won the Victoria Cross on January 2, 1858, at Khudaganj. The story may be given in his own words as it is told in "Forty-One Years in India." "We overtook a batch of mutineers, who faced about and fired into the squadron at close quarters. I saw Youngusband fall; but I could not go to his assistance, as at that moment one of his sowars was in dire peril from a Sepoy who was attacking him with his fixed bayonet, and had I

not helped the man and disposed of his opponent, he must have been killed. The next moment I descried in the distance two Sepoys making off with a standard, which I determined must be captured, so I rode after the rebels and overtook them, and while wrenching the staff out of the hands of one of them, whom I cut down, the other put his musket close to my body and fired; fortunately for me it missed fire, and I carried off the standard."

FROM THE PAINTING BY R. CATON WOODVILLE.



# SISTERS OF SILENCE: THE ENGLISH BERNARDINES AT BIARRITZ.



1. THE ENGLISH BERNARDINES CULTIVATING THEIR GARDEN.

2. THE BERNARDINE NUNS MEDITATING IN THE CEMETERY AFTER THEIR DAY'S WORK.

3. THE BERNARDINES ON THEIR WAY TO THE REPECTORY.

4. BERNARDINES MEDITATING IN A GARDEN ORATORY.

About two miles from Biarritz is a convent of the English Bernardines, an order of nuns vowed to perpetual silence. They wear a white dress and a black veil, on the back of which is a white cross. There are forty nuns, who divide their time between gardening and meditating. The convent is beautifully situated in the midst of a pine forest, a short distance from the sea, and it is enclosed by a hedge of camellias.